

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1919

Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 177

GERMAN MINISTERS SUMMONED TO AID IN DELIBERATIONS

Government Asks Them to Come
to Weimar — President Wil-
son Leaves for Belgium—
Turkish Mission Is Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The leading ministers of the German states have been summoned to Weimar to deliberate with the German Government on the terms included in the latest allied reply. Count von Bernstorff, chief of the business department of the Foreign Office, also is in Weimar.

The consideration of the remaining clauses in the peace terms with Austria was taken up by the Council of Five this afternoon. This was done preparatory to President Wilson's trip to Belgium which is to take place to-night.

The Turkish peace mission, headed by the Grand Vizier, was received by the Council of Ten this morning in the Quai d'Orsay. The meeting was secret.

A further message states that some papers report the transportation of army material and other valuables, especially stud horses from West Prussia, and express apprehension that the government contemplates abandoning the German people of the east. It is difficult to understand how such isolated action, even if true, could be regarded as of any importance. Both state and Prussian governments have repeatedly solemnly declared that they will in all circumstances protect the Germans in the east, and that all measures taken are for that purpose.

German and Italian Interests

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday) — A German wireless message quotes an interview granted by Frederick Ebert to the Giornale d'Italia in which he expressed the hope that Italy would understand Germany's position regarding the Allies' peace terms, and added that Germany has never had any conflict of interests with Italy and imagines that German and Italian interests will proceed on parallel lines in the future, just as did the German and Italian efforts for unification and reorganization at one time.

President Wilson's Trip to Belgium

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Council of Five met this afternoon and took up consideration of the remaining clauses in the peace terms with Austria. The council likewise considered other matters requiring its attention before the departure of President Wilson tonight for his trip to Belgium.

Meeting of Ottoman Representatives

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Council of Ten of the Peace Conference received the Turkish peace mission, headed by Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, in the clock room of the Quai d'Orsay this morning. The Ottoman representatives are here purely in the capacity of experts, and today's meeting was for the purpose of setting forth the Turkish situation to the conference.

The meeting, which was a secret one, lasted an hour. At its close the Turkish representatives returned to Vaucresson under escort.

The enemy status of the mission was emphasized by its entering through and departing by different doors from the members of the council.

In his address to the councilors, the Turkish Grand Vizier pleaded that the Turkish people were not to blame for the war. He urged that the empire be permitted to remain intact in both Europe and Asia. He promised to submit a memorandum to the council on Friday.

Well Terms Reach Weimar

WEIMAR, Germany (Tuesday) — (By The Associated Press) — The new allied terms reached here late last night. A report passed through the castle where the government heads are residing temporarily that the signing of the peace terms by Germany was highly improbable.

The Germans were specially embittered over a report that a French mob had stoned the German delegates at Versailles.

Press Comment Favorable

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Newspapers today, the Havas Agency's summary of the comment shows, unanimously express approval of the strong memorandum Mr. Clemenceau addressed to the German delegation. Some of them regret that certain of the concessions were made, but they are one in expressing belief that the Germans, faced as they are by the universal desire for peace, and with their knowledge of the superiority of the allied forces, will sign the treaty within the time limit.

Full Text to Be Published Tomorrow

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — It was officially stated today that the full text of the revised draft of the German

treaty would be made public on Thursday. Copies of the document will be handed to the correspondents in Paris.

The memorandum that was handed to the German plenipotentiaries yesterday was printed textually here this afternoon.

RATIFICATION BY SIX LEGISLATURES

Suffrage Amendment to United States Constitution Rejected in No State so Far — Assent of Thirty More Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York — The proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States has already been ratified by the legislatures in six states, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan ratified last week and on Monday of this week similar action was taken by Kansas, New York and Ohio. According to the National American woman suffrage Association headquarters here, no state was expected to ratify yesterday.

In Pennsylvania the suffragists are making a vigorous campaign and ratification may be accomplished there this week. Similar action is expected in Massachusetts at any time. Both Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have hold-over legislative sessions.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 6.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 30.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS — June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN — June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN — June 10, 1919.
KANSAS — June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK — June 16, 1919.
OHIO — June 16, 1919.

New York's Quick Action

Suffrage Amendment Ratified With But Little Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ALBANY, New York — Without a vote against it, and with very little debate, New York State became the fifth to ratify the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment on Monday night. In the Assembly the vote was 137 to 9, and in the Senate, 44 to 0.

Action got under way in both houses about 9 o'clock, shortly after they had convened. A special message was sent up by the Governor as soon as he was notified the Legislature was ready to transact business, and at 10 o'clock the Assembly had acted, and the bill was on its way to the Senate. It was just a few minutes before 11:30 o'clock that the result was officially announced in the upper house, although the result was a foregone conclusion. In that body Senator Henry M. Sage asked to be excused from voting and was the only member of the upper house who made such a request.

Illinois Makes Vote Certain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — For the second time, Illinois yesterday adopted the National Suffrage Amendment, thus making it certain that no technical objections would be placed against the vote in Illinois. The action was made necessary by a mistake in the wording of the resolution as it was passed last week. The vote in the Senate was 42 to 0, and in the House, 123 to 4.

Ohio Ratifies Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The lower house of the General Assembly, by a vote of 23 to 6, and the Senate, by a vote of 27 to 3, on Monday adopted a resolution ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Both houses also passed a bill giving Ohio women presidential suffrage in 1920.

Kansas Ratifies

TOPEKA, Kansas — The Kansas Legislature, in special session on Monday unanimously ratified the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution.

BATTLE OF REVAL CELEBRATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday) — Denmark celebrated on Sunday the seven hundredth anniversary of the battle of Reval and the foundation of the Dannebrog, Denmark's national flag.

END OF THE ITALIAN STRIKES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Monday) — The general strikes throughout Italy have terminated and the projected strike at Rome has been abandoned.

SPAIN RECOGNIZES TZECHS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Monday) — Recognition in Spain of the Tzecho-Slovak State is officially announced.

NO PROTEST IS MADE BY MEXICO

Failure of Carranza Government to Object Officially to Action of the United States on the Border Deemed Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Whether the relations of the United States and Mexico have entered upon a new phase, marked officially by a more friendly feeling and a desire to cooperate in the task of restoring order in Mexico, is a question that is being asked in view of the failure of the Mexican Government to protest formally to the United States over the invasion of the Mexican soil, on Sunday, by United States troops to protect American lives and property.

Gen. Candido Aguilar, confidential Ambassador from President Carranza of Mexico, to the United States, declared yesterday that the action of the United States violated Mexican sovereignty, but his protest was to the newspapers, and not to the Department of State. He issued a statement in a distinctly milder tone than has characterized some other protests from Mexico. His statement follows: "The Mexican Government has not asked, nor will it ask, the aid of American troops to fight Villa or any other bandit. Gen. Francisco Gonzalez did not ask, either, the assistance of the United States soldiers who entered Ciudad Juarez."

"The government and people of Mexico consider as a violation of Mexican soil the crossing of United States soldiers into Mexican territory. It is hoped the situation created by the latest occurrences in Juarez will be satisfactorily adjusted between the two countries."

"President Carranza's Government is strongly endeavoring to put an end, as soon as possible, to the activities of the Mexican rebels, and to guarantee the lives and properties of foreigners and Mexicans residing in Mexico."

A copy of this statement was sent to the Department of State by Juan B. Rojo, chargé d'affaires of the Mexican Embassy, but the letter of transmittal simply stated that such a statement had been given to the press.

While acknowledging that the statement had been received, William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, denied that any formal protest had reached the department. The sending of the statement was interpreted as a diplomatic courtesy.

Members of Congress are seeking to ascertain whether the arrival of General Aguilar on a special mission from President Carranza, several days before the Juarez episode, has any connection with the carefully planned and swiftly executed attack of United States troops against the Villa forces at a time when the Carranza forces admitted were hard pressed. James E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, announced he would ask the War Department whether the United States is aiding the Carranza Government, and if this is to be the Administration's policy.

Agents of the Villa-Angeles revolutionists are working in Washington for a "hands off" policy by the United States, professing alarm for the safety of Americans and their property in Mexico through reprisals by Villa because of the alleged cooperation of the government. While no outline of future action by the United States is obtainable from officials, it is known that if Villa forces should cross the border again they will be pursued as energetically as on Sunday and Monday.

United States Troops Return

Casualties Slight — More Forces, Including Airmen, Ordered to Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

EL PASO, Texas — All the United States troops which entered Mexico on Monday are encamped on American soil, after chasing the Villista rebel army 35 miles into Mexico. Casualties to the United States forces included one soldier killed by a sniper before the force crossed the river and one man shot near the race track in Juarez.

After routing the rebels at the race track, the United States cavalry, assisted by United States artillery and infantry, pursued the Villistas south and southeast of Juarez. Official reports said 50 Mexicans were killed and 7 made prisoners and brought to the American side. One hundred cavalry horses also were captured and driven across the line.

United States troops that crossed the border consisted of the twenty-fourth infantry (colored), fifth cavalry, and seventh cavalry, and numbered in all something more than 3000 officers and men. Additional troops, including a squadron of air forces, have been ordered to El Paso to aid in keeping order along the border and protecting American lives and property.

Officials Silent

Mexico City Government Declines to Comment on Troops' Action

MEXICO CITY, Mexico — The Mexican Government has nothing to give out for publication regarding the crossing of United States troops from El Paso into Juarez, according to a

statement made at the presidential offices by Gen. Juan Barragan, President Carranza's chief of staff.

Gen. Barragan was in conference with the President and Cabinet Ministers, gave out a copy of official dispatches from Juarez, Hermosillo, and other border points, giving details of the fighting.

One official dispatch from Gen. Candido Aguilar, confidential ambassador of President Carranza in the United States, stated that he had made representations to the State Department in Washington regarding the incident. "Questioned regarding the stand taken by General Aguilar, it was stated by General Barragan that General Aguilar would give out the necessary information."

The tone of official dispatches seemed to indicate that Mexican government officials on the border accepted the American claim that the attack on the Villa forces by American troops was for the purpose of protecting American lives across the frontier.

The statement made by General Gonzalez, that his forces could have defeated the Villistas without American help, is concurred in at military headquarters here, but the statement given out by General Barragan contained nothing to this effect or any intimation regarding the government's view of the effect of the incident on the international situation. The statement was simply a chronological review of events at Juarez.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CHECKS WET MOVE

Action in Congress of the United States Places Responsibility With President if Reprieve Is Granted to the Brewers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Notice was practically served on President Wilson yesterday that if he desires to extend the period of grace to the brewers by postponing the operation of war-time prohibition as far as wine and beer are concerned, he himself, and not Congress, must accept the responsibility and assume the task of explaining and attempting to justify such action to the country.

By a vote of 10 to 3, the House Judiciary Committee yesterday voted down an amendment to the prohibition enforcement code which was intended to repeal the War-time Prohibition Act in regard to light wines and beer. It was perfectly apparent that the overwhelming majority of this committee was unalterably opposed to the recommendation made by the President in his message to Congress.

After the amendment was voted down, it was explained that the action of the committee in refusing to accept the responsibility of even putting the proposition of repeal before the House was based on any apprehension that the House would approve it, but was simply due to the fact that the committee believed the matter had been settled so far as Congress is concerned, and that the President alone must accept the responsibility for nullifying the law. His ability to prevent its operation by declaring demobilization completed is very much questioned.

Dry Forces United

Charles H. Randall, Republican Representative for California, declared that the prohibition sentiment in the House had been strengthened rather than weakened by the attempt to stampede Congress into the repeal of a law which received the overwhelming support of both branches; that the effort of certain Labor leaders to force postponement would fail, because it is not believed these leaders have shown that they really represent the sentiment of the American workingman on this question.

"As sure as they are now crying to postpone war prohibition, they will attempt to nullify the federal amendment," he said. "The prohibition forces must realize that to compromise now would be a strong incentive to a drive on Congress for further surrender in the future."

Other prohibition leaders in the Senate and the House declared that Congress cannot compromise, and that that body must not surrender its independence, either to the flat of the President or the threats of the American Federation of Labor.

Effect of Possible Action
It now seems apparent that the only way in which the President can have beer and light wine exempted from the operation of the law is by declaring demobilization at an end long before it has ended in fact. The courts, it is argued, would probably have to determine the validity of a proclamation which would have for its purpose the nullifying of a statute in violation of the intent of Congress. In the final analysis it might be necessary to pass on the question of fact as to whether or not demobilization was completed.

Another reason why the President is not likely to declare demobilization completed is that this method of securing a reprieve for the brewers would throw wide open the whisky shop and every saloon throughout the land; a result which he himself does not desire.

In the eventuality that the courts should uphold the validity of a postponement based on a demobilization proclamation, the dry forces in Congress will immediately seek to nullify the effect of the proclamation would have by legislation which would tie up the liquor industry.

FIGHT WITHIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Michigan Radicals, Known as "Left Wing," Ignoring Expulsion From National Organization, Preparing State Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LANSING, Michigan — Plans are rapidly taking shape for the staging in Michigan this summer and the coming fall of one of the most stubborn fights in the history of American politics. The contest will be limited to the rank and file of the Socialist Party in the State, which claims several thousand members, but its nature is such as to arouse deep interest in all quarters.

The issue concerns whether the Socialist Party in Michigan shall be controlled by the "right wingers," who stand for moderation and the gaining of all political ends by agitation and legislation, or by the "left wingers," who have thrown agitation to the dogs and declare that nothing can satisfy now but a social and industrial revolution, accomplished through violence, and the sooner the better.

"Left Wingers" Expelled

How the Socialist Party in Michigan, at its recent state convention, indirectly lined up with the "left wingers" will be explained later. As a result of this action, the entire Socialist organization in Michigan was expelled from the National Socialist Party at a meeting of the National Executive Committee at Chicago, on May 26.

Word has come to national headquarters that the Michigan Socialist radicals, ignoring their expulsion, are preparing a state ticket to put up in coming elections.

So the national organization is planning to go into Michigan this summer and reorganize the party throughout the State. It is going into battle as the "regular orthodox" Socialist Party, seeking to crush the "left wing" element. If it loses, Michigan will not only have a new and much weaker Socialist Party, but it will have a new radical, revolutionary party in the organization which the "left wingers" will build up.

In many other states the "left wingers" are showing an inclination to break away from the moderate element. Hence, many around Socialist headquarters take the fight in Michigan to be the test on which the solidarity of the entire National Socialist Party depends.

Lessons Drawn From War

The causes and influences leading up to the situation are these:

The Socialists of America drew various lessons from the war. The more thorough and sober-going watched with wonder and delight the accomplishments of the new British Labor Party, organized for political action. They saw accomplished in weeks and months things which years of agitation had failed to bring. And this element, looking at the new and tremendous social problems left by the war in America, felt that all that was needed was a more intensive and conscious organization of the American Socialist Party, with more clean-cut issues and a more determined fight for reform legislation.

But there were Socialists in Michigan who drew all their lessons from Russia. They saw the laws and customs of centuries overturned in a day and expression given to class feeling that had been striving for a voice for generations.

In the legislatures of continental Europe it is customary to seat the moderates on the right of the chamber, the clerical or other party in the center, and the extremists on the left. Hence, in Europe the term "left wing" is synonymous with the term "radical" over here. And these Michigan Socialists, copying the countries from which many of them came, christened themselves the "left wingers."

DAILY INDEX FOR JUNE 18, 1919

Book Reviews and Literary News.....	Page 16
Shakespeare in the Trenches.....	1
Germany's Plans for Invasion of France.....	1
Observations of the Court of William I.....	1
The World as a United Family.....	1
In Literary Landscapes.....	1
Italy's Appeal to President Wilson.....	1
A Summary of the Legal Profession.....	1
Analysis of a Vivid Personality.....	1
Literary Notes.....	1
Business and Finance.....	Page 13
Stock Market Quotations.....	13
Review of Footwear Trade.....	13
Dividends Declared.....	13
Extent of Securities' Decline.....	13
Earnings of Corporations.....	13
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	14
Editorials.....	Page 18
A Community Fourth of July.....	18
The Island Islands Question.....	18
New Version of Supply and Demand.....	18
Village Greens.....	18
Notes and Comments.....	18
Mexico Fails to Make Protest.....	1
German Ministers Summoned to Aid in Deliberations.....	1
Suffrage Amendment Ratification.....	1
Fight Within Socialist Party.....	1
Senator Knox Urges His Resolution.....	1
House Committee Refuses to Reprieve Beer.....	1
Irish Delegates' Report Is Denied.....	1
General Haller's Duties Assigned.....	2
Harvard Class Day Exercises.....	2
German Socialists Denounce Terms.....	2
Air Achievement Brightens Premier.....	2
Activities of Reds Closely Watched.....	2
Safeguarding the Dye Industry.....	2
Allied Reply to German Proposals.....	2
Omak Government Plane Exchange.....	2

FALL OF KRONSTADT IS EXPECTED SOON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday) — A Helsingfors message states that the general staff announces that the Bolshevik position in the coast town of Krasnaja Gorka, some 25 miles west of Kronstadt, has been captured and two small Russian warships in the harbor seized. The fall of Kronstadt is expected shortly.

IRISH DELEGATES' REPORT IS DENIED

Visiting Justice of Mountjoy Prison Says Statements Made Constitute a Pure Flight of Fancy — Answer Is Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday) — The report of the Irish-American delegation to Paris, after visiting the Mountjoy prison, has caused very considerable surprise and comment. The Christian Science Monitor is now able to give a detailed statement from Sir John Irwin, visiting justice of Mountjoy prison for 20 years who accompanied the delegates on their recent inspection of the prison.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Sir John described the report of the delegation as a tissue of the most abominable lies and baseless insinuations. Sir John said that a biased individual might possibly describe the exercise yards at Mountjoy as steel cages, three different wards being kept for different classes of prisoners, but they were common, he claimed, to every prison and had not been erected specially at Mountjoy.

The delegates had been on the point of leaving when Sir John, saying that they had nothing to hide, proposed a visit to the underground cells. It was explained they were only used to accommodate prisoners brought in from the courts for an hour or two before being allotted to other cells, never being used for housing prisoners.

The statement that political prisoners had been removed from their cells when the delegates had asked permission to see the prison, he declared was absolutely untrue. Permission was only given, and that purely by mistake, just before they presented themselves at the prison gates. Sir John described as a pure flight of fancy the delegates' statements of prisoners' malnutrition. On the other hand, the delegates, Sir John said, had expressed satisfaction with the food supplied and Edward F. Dunne told Sir John he had a very fine institution in Mountjoy.

In conclusion, Sir John said that outsiders reading the delegates' report would presume that Ireland was groaning under a tyrannical and cruel government, of which the prison inmates were innocent victims, and he only hoped for the benefit of the United States and foreign countries that the government would not allow such a wicked document to go unanswered.

PAYMENT BY RUSSIA WILL BE EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Whenever a stable government, recognized by the powers, is established in Russia, it will be expected to make good the loans contracted in good faith by prior governments, Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, declared in a statement issued yesterday in response to a request for information as to what action if any the United States Government would take in regard to default in the payment of the \$50,000,000 three-year Russian credit, due June 18 and July 10, 1918.

MORE TIME TO STUDY LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT IS ASKED

Senator Knox Urges Treaty Resolution, Upholds Rights of Senate and Pleads for Maintenance of Monroe Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The critical phase of the fight over the acceptance of the Knox resolution, which proposes to separate the League of Nations covenant from the treaty and serves notice on the Peace Conference at Paris that the Senate will fight the treaty if it embodies the league, was opened yesterday when Philander C. Knox, Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, the author of the resolution, challenged the President and the Administration senators to oppose this proposal for separation.

The Senate galleries were filled to their capacity when the former Secretary of State arose in his place during consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill and challenged the Senate and the people of the United States to study carefully the League of Nations covenant before entering into the compact.

"This resolution asks no more than to request the Peace Conference, while the negotiations are still open and subject to change, by a single line to concede our right to consider what we are asked to do without delaying peace," he declared. "What Senator can justify a negative vote?"

"If the covenant is a good thing, surely its merits will be better appreciated after careful study. If the covenant is not a good thing, certainly the agitated days following a great war should not be seized upon to burden the country with a policy which it has not examined and which is no necessary part of the making of peace."

Threat of a Separate Peace

Senator Knox held up the threat of a separate peace being made by the Senate should the Peace Conference decline to separate the league covenant from the peace treaty.

"To deny a hearing in this case," he said, "is to give substance to the suspicion already abroad in the land that those to whom we gave our sons and our substance in the hour of their need and distress are now, in adjusting their terms of peace with the central powers, attempting to force upon us the harsh alternative of choosing, on the one hand, between a treaty of peace with which is intertwined denationalizing covenants relating to the distinctly separate subject of a League of Nations, or, upon the other hand, the necessity of concluding a separate peace or continuing a status of war."

The reservation of the Monroe Doctrine in the amended treaty, Secretary Knox declares, "takes from the doctrine its life." "I am bound in all soberness to say," he continued, "that the author of its language either has a profound ignorance of what the Monroe Doctrine is, or is determined to make out of it something which it is not and ought not to be."

He declared that the Monroe Doctrine is not an international or regional understanding, but that it is a purely internal policy, like the pronouncement of Washington against entangling foreign alliances, the practice of neutrality, the labor-protecting Chinese exclusion, the protective tariff, or the regulation of immigration.

Senator Hopes to Force Test Vote

Senator Knox said that he will call up his resolution for consideration by the Senate today, and he hopes to force a test vote within a few days, he said, whether the administration senators conduct a filibuster against it or not.

The Democratic leaders of the Senate are planning to use the jam of appropriation bills that are on the Senate calendar to delay debate on the Knox measure as long as possible.

Senator Knox's Address

Treaty of Peace All That He Would Consider at Present

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Speaking in the Senate yesterday in support of his resolution that the League of Nations covenant be considered apart from the treaty of peace, Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, said in part: "Mr. President: One point I must make at the outset, for it is vital and fundamental not only to all that I shall say but likewise to all that any other senator has said or shall say during this debate: The resolution before us does not call for a vote for or against the League of Nations; it does not call for even an expression of an opinion either for or against the league. On these points, this resolution is wholly colorless. This resolution asks merely and solely that the treaty embodying the league shall be in words so framed that the Senate may advise and consent to that part of it which shall bring us peace, and that it may reserve for further consideration that part of it by which it is proposed to make us a part of a

SENATOR KNOX CHALLENGES ADMINISTRATION ON TREATY ISSUE

projected League of Nations; and this is done in order that the Senate, the coequal partner in the treaty-making power of the United States, may have time to consider the league in all its aspects, and that the sovereign people of the United States, whose agents and representatives the Executive and ourselves are, shall have opportunity maturely to deliberate upon it, before by our votes we fasten it upon them. For, whether good or bad, this league, once entered upon and perpetuated, will under the compelling force of the combined armies and navies of the whole world, control our destiny from now down, through the full remaining period of recorded time.

Time to Study Asked

It cannot be that this mere request by the Senate for an opportunity fully to study and consider this tremendous question is unreasonable, nor can it be that a request that the sovereign people of the United States shall have full and equal opportunity calmly to deliberate and decide upon this measure, is unreasonable. This being the situation to which this resolution brings us, a vote against it is a vote to deny the right of the Senate to have time to consider this momentous question; is a vote to deny the right of the people calmly and fully to consider this great problem, the greatest which has been put before them since, through the terrible arbitrament of the sword, with all its attendant miseries and woes, it was determined that this Union was one and inseparable.

That such is the effect and the only effect of the resolution no one will, I take it, attempt successfully to deny; and it is my purpose to do what I am able to the end that the people of our great Nation shall be equally advised that this is the full and only issue now before us. This is the whole question. You may take it, senators, and make the most of it.

Question of Partisanship

Charges are made here in the Senate and elsewhere that it is planned to make of the support or opposition to the proposed league a party issue; it is said that such a situation would be both unfortunate and iniquitous, because the adoption or the rejection of the league, being a matter touching our foreign relations, and intercourse, should be approached and disposed of free from party bias, on grounds of the broadest and most unselfish patriotism. With this in mind there are those who, failing to perceive the precise issues involved in the adoption of the resolution now before us, have made like charges as to the support or opposition to it.

If opposition or support of the league becomes a party issue in this country, it will not be upon my initiative nor with my partisan support. But if the senators on the other side continue as a party to oppose all efforts to secure full consideration of this great matter, if they do not cease to listen to and to obey the mere fiat of a partisan executive, if they remain firm in their stand against the constitutional right of the Senate fully and fairly to consider this question upon its merits, and if they persist in their denial of the sovereign right of the people to deliberate upon and reach a determination concerning it—if this, sir, is to be the party attitude of the senators who oppose, then I say here and now in all soberness, I shall be the last to shrink from the issues which they so force. And I will say further, if to stand for the rights of the Senate as a coequal part of the treaty-making power is a manifestation of partisanship, then I am a partisan; if to demand that the people of the United States shall have a right to make up their own minds as to whether or not we shall put ourselves under the domination of the balance of the world; if to regard our free institutions as the greatest instrumentalities of government which the world now possesses and therefore worthy of preservation over all others which exist in the world; if to love my own country and our own people with my whole heart and soul, and above and beyond all other countries and peoples of the world—if these things are manifestations of partisanship, then I thank God, I am a partisan. Senators of the opposition, you may make this a partisan issue if you choose, but if you do you must pay to the American people and to their posterity throughout all time the penalty which they will exact.

Delays and Dangers

What I want now to secure is what the whole people of the United States ardently wish—peace, immediate, permanent peace. Six long weary months have been consumed by the Peace Conference at Paris in merely drawing the peace terms that are to be forced upon our enemies—six long weary months of secret quibbling, bartering, and quarreling. There have been times when it seemed that we nations who entered the conference sworn friends would leave it bitter enemies, and this unhappy contingency is not yet put from us. To these six months must be added another during which our crushed and fallen enemies have been considering whether or not, at the penalty of an invasion and occupation of their territory, they would sign the treaty as drawn. And still we wait. Meanwhile Europe is in turmoil, to the point of anarchy and chaos. Our own country remains in a status of war, under irksome laws inimical to our freedom. Influences hostile to our government and its institutions thrive and propagate; Socialists, Bolsheviks, and anarchists, feed, fatten, and grow to threatening proportions on the fears of the people. The people themselves are torn by uncertainties and dread, and industry and commerce lag and wait. We must, Sir, have peace—a wise and permanent peace, and to get this we must have the wisdom of the Senate as well as the wisdom of the executive. As the resolution before us has been proposed to facilitate and insure, so far as this is

humanly possible, the making of such a right peace, I shall pass now to its consideration.

Why Nation Went to War

The first paragraph of the preamble recites merely the fact of the declaration of war, the reason why we went to war, and the ends sought by the war as stated in that declaration. The first paragraph of the resolution proper states that the Senate "will regard as fully adequate for our national needs and as completely responsive to the duties and obligations we owe to our cobelligerents and to humanity, a peace treaty which shall insure to the United States and its people the attainment of those ends for which we entered the war and that it will look with disfavor upon all treaty provisions going beyond those ends."

I cannot conceive that these paragraphs can be the basis of serious objection on any score. The sovereign people of the United States have placed the exclusive authority to declare war in the hands of the Congress. An exercise of this power necessarily and inevitably involves the power to pass upon the reasons and the motives for going to war, as to the sufficiency of which Congress alone can judge. It is a necessary corollary to this, that Congress alone can determine and declare what the ends sought by the war shall be. It is not possible for the judiciary or the executive to determine what shall be the ends sought by the war.

In the present instance, Congress declared that by the repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States, the Imperial German Government had thrust upon us a status of war and we pledged the whole military and national resources of the country to bring the conflict to a termination. These acts of war committed against the United States and its citizens were, all of them that were of substance, incident to a violation of the rights of navigation as established under international law—rights flouted by the Imperial German Government, which announced its deliberate intention to continue the course it had begun. The rights violated and this declaration of intention to continue the violation made it indispensable that a "successful termination" of the war involved removing forever the German menace to our peace. Therefore, these were the things and none other for which Congress declared war, for which we sent our sons to the battlefields; and the people, through their duly elected representatives and agents, have declared that the war aim is this: "to limit which they have authorized their government or any branch of it to go."

Treaty and Constitution

I pass now to a consideration of the second resolution, which provides: "That since the people of the United States have themselves determined and provided in their Constitution the only ways in which the Constitution may be amended, and since amendment by treaty stipulation is no one of the methods that the people have so prescribed, the treaty-making power of the United States has no authority to make a treaty which in effect amends the Constitution of the United States, and the Senate of the United States cannot advise and consent to any treaty provision which would have such effect if enforced."

I cannot believe if necessary on this point to take the time of the Senate to read the provisions of the Constitution governing this matter, nor to labor an argument upon the fundamental soundness of the principle involved, which indeed is a constitutional axiom.

"Weak Nations and Peoples"

Before passing to the discussion of the third clause of the resolution, I wish to say a few words regarding the final clause of the second paragraph of the preamble which declares "that the treaty as drawn contains principles, guarantees and undertakings, operative of legitimate race and national aspirations, oppressive of weak nations and peoples, and destructive of human progress and liberty."

Sensors have asked me to designate those features of the treaty which justify this arraignment. I hasten to give some of them sufficient to demonstrate that the charge as drawn is true.

As the covenant is now framed, it contains the pernicious provisions embodied in Article 19 which are designed to fix through all time—and merit is made of this purpose of the provision—the boundaries set up by the treaty of peace. It is no secret that these boundaries are already, though not yet fixed other than in contemplation, the subject of serious complaint and even of dispute. Peoples are objecting to their disposition by this treaty which once more hands them about as mere pawns in a game of chess, and those who are so objecting are not our sworn enemies over whom we stand victors, but our friends, our allies, our equals in this undertaking and in their rights to enjoy the benefits of its happy fruition. No matter what may be the desires of these discontented peoples in the future, no matter what race affinities may be hereafter worked out, no matter what their real interest may demand or a wise statesmanlike handling of their affairs would counsel, their boundaries stand fixed, subject to readjustment under such covenant procedure as would make futile any hope of change.

Could any scheme more "obliterative of legitimate race and national aspirations" be concocted? Moreover, word has within the last weeks come from Paris that upon complaint of certain of the smaller Balkan powers, as to provisions of the treaty affecting them, our own Chief Executive has named them that it was proposed under our covenant so to control their domestic affairs that minorities within their

jurisdiction should be handled as the league saw fit and not as the states themselves might deem expedient. In other words, the proposal is to set up this league as a mentor over the small nations of the earth with power to compel them to do as the league wishes, to travel along the roads that the league points out, and to reach that destiny alone to which the league consents. Is not such a



Philander C. Knox
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Underwood

plan sufficiently "oppressive of weak nations and peoples"? And in this connection it may be well worth while to have in mind the announcement from Paris that our President has declared the Irish question—the political dynamite of the whole Anglo-Saxon race—might properly be the subject of consideration by the league when established, and the suggestion heard in the United States, that by a parity of reasoning, it may be contended that the Negro question of the United States—for we have such a question, vital, far-reaching, and ominous—might receive a like consideration.

Advisory Powers of Senate

I come now to the third clause of the resolution, which asks for, and shows how we may be given time fully to consider the far-reaching plan which is to be placed before us for our action. In the first clause of this paragraph: "The Senate advises, in accordance with its constitutional right and duty, that the great paramount, if not sole duty, of the Peace Conference is quickly to bring to all the belligerents a full and complete peace."

Question has been made in some quarters of the nature and extent of the advisory powers of the Senate in treaty-making. An examination of the records will show that from the earliest days of our Republic the Chief Executives, beginning with Washington, have not only regarded the Senate as possessing real functions of deliberation over the terms of a treaty, but have also regarded it as proper, desirable, and consistent with the mutual rights involved, to consult the Senate even before negotiations have been undertaken. Such was the course followed by Washington in 1790 before negotiating treaties with the Creek Indians and with the Cherokee Indians, and as to the boundary treaty with Great Britain, and a treaty with Algiers in 1792 for ransoming American captives.

In 1861, President Buchanan submitted to the Senate a British proposal to arbitrate our northwest boundaries, with a statement that "before accepting this proposition I have thought it wise to take the advice of the Senate," and asking, "Will the Senate approve a treaty" incorporating certain terms specified. Later in the same year President Lincoln repeated Buchanan's inquiry regarding this arbitration.

In 1862, Lincoln submitted "to the Senate for its advice" a copy of a proposed treaty for a loan to Mexico, upon which the Senate resolved that the "Senate express the opinion that it is not advisable to negotiate a treaty" of the kind suggested.

In 1873, President Grant submitted a British proposition regarding an adjustment of differences in connection with the Geneva convention of 1873 and requested an "expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government," the President declaring that he desired "counsel in advance in agreeing to the proposal of Great Britain."

In the face of these precedents, running over practically the whole course of our history, I deem it unnecessary further to contend for the constitutional right of the Senate to advise the President in the present negotiations as to the sort of treaty which it regards as desirable.

The next clause of the third resolution



Mrs. Porter's Products can be purchased of the grocer in the states of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. Interest your grocer in these products.
Mrs. M. A. PORTER, Seattle, Wash.

tion which requires our attention, reads "that to this end," the bringing of an early peace to all belligerents, "the treaty shall be so drawn as to permit any nation to reserve without prejudice to itself for further separate and full consideration by its people the question of any League of Nations, that neither such an article nor the exercise of the rights reserved thereunder, whether at the time of signature, the time of ratification, or at any other time, shall affect the substance of the obligations of Germany and its cobelligerents under the treaty, nor the validity of signature and ratification upon their behalf."

This clause is designed to set out the diplomatic procedure, the treaty mechanism, by and through which we may be able to secure without embarrassment to ourselves or to our allies, and without advantage to our enemy, the time and the opportunity to discuss the covenant of the League of Nations. Thus this is the real crux of the entire resolution.

When the covenant in its original form was first proclaimed to the American people it was heralded by its proponents as a plan for the organization of a great world state which was to compel the obedience not only of its constituent members, but of all others who might be outside and beyond its pale. We were told, "Armed force is in the background of the world, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall. But that is the last resort, because this is intended as a constitution of peace, not as a league of war."

But when the people of the United States and when we here in the Senate began calmly to consider the plan proposed and to look beneath the unctuous phrases in which it was couched, some apprehension began to be felt that possibly after all there was a legitimate question as to whether this was "a constitution of peace . . . not a league of war," and I myself had the honor of pointing out that in this alleged instrument of peace, war was legalized in seven cases and made compulsory in three. The result of these investigations and discussions by those who had no personal or selfish ends or ambitions to serve by an advocacy of the league, caused its proponents to veer in their course, and they then began to speak of the league as a purely deliberative organization without any considerable administrative or executive powers.

Of course, if the proposed plan is not what its terms on their face would seem to indicate, if after all the peoples of the world are being misled in this matter by a hope which it is not even intended they should realize, if this is a cheat, a trick and a swindle, with its promoters conscious that it is such, it must be contemptuously tossed aside without further consideration. It is because of this possibility which has been gradually insinuated into the minds of the people, that I have said the matter was not free from doubt.

A Living Plan

But if on the other hand the plan is intended to be a living plan, instinct with mighty powers—whether for good or for evil—then it behooves us to face it as men and carefully and calmly to deliberate upon its provisions and determine our course with respect thereto. I am proceeding on the theory that the covenant is to be a living, operating body. My sole present purpose is to do no more than support my contention that the treaty is overflowing with matters which demand a consideration that shall be full, calm, and free from passion and shall be characterized by a spirit of deep and unselfish devotion to one's country.

I ask further for time to deliberate whether it is wisdom for us and for the world that we shall enter into a super-state where notwithstanding we are the most powerful nation in the world, with the most advanced and enlightened government, we nevertheless shall become subject to the control of a body, a good part of which will be made up of the representatives of imperial governments and kin, who have dynamic and other interests to serve alien to us, and with a further number who are representatives of nations that are inevitably under the domination and control of these autocracies.

I must ask for time to consider

whether or not such vital matters as our right to regulate immigration, our right to make alliances with other nations, our right to make reciprocity treaties upon such terms as we see fit, our right to make with our adjacent neighbors treaties such as we have with Cuba incorporating the Platt amendment, our right to intervene diplomatically to protect the lives and property of our nationals in other countries, and our right to intervene and adopt means and methods necessary to protect the people of our own borders from the encroachment of robber bands from adjacent unsettled countries, shall remain within the sole determination of our will and purpose or shall be subjected to the determination of a league body.

The Monroe Doctrine

Much deserved criticism was urged against the first draft of the covenant, on the ground that if we adopted the plan therein proposed, we took from the Monroe Doctrine its life, thus leaving us no longer able to control the destinies of America, with the consequent loss, perhaps forever, of that great national security which had for a century been ours.

Seemingly to meet this objection—as we must assume if we are to give the negotiators credit for honesty—there has been incorporated in the new covenant a provision reading as follows: "Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as . . . regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

I am bound in all soberness to say that the author of this language either had a profound ignorance of what the Monroe Doctrine is or was determined to make out of it something it is not and ought not to be. In either event the result of the league provision is the same—it completely wipes out the doctrine as it has been accepted and enforced for 100 years. In the first place, the doctrine is not an "international engagement," nor is it an understanding, regional or otherwise—all of which are of necessity reached by international agreement, formal or informal, by and between two or more nations. There is nothing in the circumstances attending the framing and proclamation of the doctrine, nothing in the various discussions and pronouncements concerning it, which even remotely resembles the making of an international agreement. It is no more such an agreement than is a pronouncement of Washington against entangling foreign alliances, or our nation-old practice of neutrality, or our labor-protecting Chinese exclusion, or our protective tariff, or regulation of immigration.

The Monroe Doctrine is and, if it is to perform the service it has heretofore rendered, must continue to be, merely a policy, as are all those others I have named. Its precise character, the extent, method and time of its application, the means of compelling its observance, all are matters of our high and uncontrolled will and sovereign prerogative. We, the United States, cannot answer to anyone else in respect of it. We use it when, as, and to the extent we need it. There can be no limitation upon it, except our requirements, our will, and our force of arms. Whatever security we may need within its purview, it must give if we ask it.

But if we embody this provision in the league, the Monroe Doctrine will cease to be a policy, and it will become in truth a formal agreement. Thereafter others besides ourselves will have a voice as to it; not we alone, but

the league, must determine the meaning and scope of this "regional understanding," must pass upon the occasion and extent of its use, and the means of its enforcement, just as the league will pass upon any other "circumstances whatever, affecting international relations which threaten to disrupt either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

The covenant once adopted, we stand shorn of this powerful means of defense not only for ourselves, but for our sister republics of the whole hemisphere.

The Monroe Doctrine was designed first to preserve our own life, liberty, happiness, and institutions; and next to preserve the liberties and institutions of our sister republics of the western world that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth." It was aimed to keep monarchy from this hemisphere: Kings, Princes, and Emperors were to have no place on this side of the world. But under the new doctrine, if Mexico should agree peaceably to allow Japan a strip of her western territory; if Guatemala should make an alliance with Great Britain, or Brazil with Germany, or Argentina with Italy, or if they should grant to them regions or strips of territory or concessions or zones of influence, how could we say that "a regional understanding—for securing the maintenance of peace" had been violated? Would not the answer be: "No hostile activity has occurred, none is contemplated, and none will occur unless you yourselves, America, undertake or threaten them?" And, if we did threaten them, no matter how great the menace to our existence they might ultimately prove, we should merely bring ourselves within the restraining hand of the whole league itself.

The Monroe Doctrine in its covenant form is a sanction and an invitation to colonization by monarchies—one of the precise things to avoid which the Monroe Doctrine was declared.

Withdrawal Provision

The criticism leveled at the first draft—that it provided no method by which a member once a party to the league could withdraw therefrom—has been met in the new draft by a provision that "any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

It is difficult to believe, Mr. President, that there is not here some error in wording, that those who drafted the provision have failed to understand the meaning of the negotiators, for it would be hard to draw a provision which, purporting to give a right to withdraw, should at the same time make withdrawal so completely and absolutely impossible. No nation may withdraw unless at the time of its withdrawal, notified two years in advance, all of its international obligations and of its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled, and the party who determines the question of fulfillment or non-fulfillment is the league itself, from which the nation is to withdraw.

Are we or are we not entitled to time to deliberate whether it is wise that we tie ourselves in a covenant which so completely binds us to the will or whim of other partners? For it must always be remembered in re-

spect of these things that affirmative action by the council—and release from the league would, I take it, be affirmative action—must be unanimous, and any one power in the council, whatever its motive and whatever its ends, might under this provision as it stands, make us permanent members of the league, or will to the contrary notwithstanding.

GENERAL HALLER'S DUTIES ASSIGNED

Officer to Occupy Area Granted to Poland if Germans Fail to Sign Treaty, It Is Said

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Wireless Press Stockholm correspondent states that according to the latest Berlin reports, General Haller's troops appear to be charged with the occupation of territories assigned to Poland in case the Germans fail to sign the treaty. If, however, the Germans accept the treaty the period for evacuation is so short that a collision seems inevitable. German military circles are making great preparations and rely especially on the necessity for Poland to fight the Ukrainian Bolsheviks also.

The Central German Government seems to have lost its initiative by allowing military circles to conduct affairs by themselves and the government is even said to know very well there are other designs behind the military intrigues in the east.

Transport of Polish Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Berlin wireless message states that in compliance with the request of the French Military Mission at Berlin, the German Government has agreed to the continuance of the transport of Polish troops across Germany until July 1 instead of June 15 as originally arranged.

A further message states that the German Armistice Commission has explained to General Nudant that local German commanders on the German-Polish demarcation line interfered with the transport of General Haller's troops without the knowledge of the Supreme Army Command and without his assent, as a result of reports regarding projected Polish attacks. Local commanders have now been ordered to give fresh attention to the transport.

PRODUCERS' TRIAL DELAYED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The suit against the Milk Producers' Association, in which all eight officers of the association were indicted, charged by MacKay Hoynes, State's Attorney, with infraction of the Illinois anti-trust law, was continued yesterday until September. The suit involves the right of farmers to bargain collectively in establishing the price at which they shall market their produce.

Today and Tomorrow

THERE is in the Tecla Pearl all the beauty, all the lustre, all the orient, all the roseate rainbow radiance of the fabled Oriental specimen. They are as alike to look upon, Madam, as you are, say, today and tomorrow.



Have Ample Reserve Power To Cope with any Difficult Situation

THE NOYES-BUICK CO.
17 LAWTON ST., BOSTON

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
A. Warendorff
Flowers

825 Fifth Avenue near 33 Street
PHONE 4967 VANDERBILT
1193 Broadway near 29 Street
PHONE 119 FARRAGUT
NEW YORK
Courtesy, Service, Reasonable Prices
Our telegraph delivery extends to every important city in the world.

A Complete Line of
WALTHAM WATCHES
EMBLEM JEWELRY
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
162 Tremont Street—next to Keith's
—BOSTON, MASS.—

AMUSEMENTS
POPS
Symphony Hall
Tonight 8 P. M.
Orchestra of 80 Symphony Players
Agate Jacchia, Conductor
Light Refreshments Popular Music
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. On sale.

A Great Many People Prefer

the smooth, rich, mellow ginger flavor that is always found in WHITE HOUSE PURE GINGER ALE.

Every step in the manufacture of WHITE HOUSE—from importing the pure ginger root to the final bottling—is under the direct supervision of the experts in our factory, who are alert to maintain the purity of WHITE HOUSE PURE GINGER ALE.

ORDER A CASE TODAY
Order it by name



Standard Bottling & Extract Co.
73 Harvard Street Boston

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK



179 Summer St.
BOSTON
Opp. South Station
Capital\$500,000.00
Surplus\$250,000.00

INVITES YOU
To their New Banking Rooms
TO-DAY
From 4 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Open for Regular Business
Tomorrow, Thursday, June 19
9 A. M.

GUY A. HAM, President.
WILBUR F. BEALE, Vice-President and Cashier.
ALBERT J. CARTER, Asst. Cashier.
HAROLD F. NEWELL, Asst. Cashier.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

In Mesopotamia the model dairy farm seems to be following the British flag; at any rate British occupation has immediately begun working for the future good of the country, and the immediate needs of the British army of occupation in the way of milk, cream, and butter, by establishing these object lessons in dairy management at Basorah, Amarah, Kut, Ramadi, Hillah, Nasiriyah, and Baghdad. That curious caliph, Harun-al-Raschid, if he still went about in disguise, might watch with interest the British experts giving the natives practical illustration of how to milk the cow and prepare her product for market. Each farm finds Mesopotamia peering, so to speak, over the garden wall. Cows are being imported from India, and plans are under way for the improvement of the native Mesopotamian stock. But this is not all. The expert poultryman and his model poultry yard have come to Mesopotamia, and so, also, have demonstrations in the growing and handling of wheat and cotton. These things apparently are the beginnings of a new life in Mesopotamia, for they are said to be the starting of a program that includes canals, irrigation ditches, reservoirs, and general agricultural improvement. From the Mesopotamian point of view, it must be a surprising result of the Prussian effort to dominate the world.

C. G. T.
The initials I. W. U., unpleasantly familiar in the United States, have their parallel in Spain in the C. G. T., an organization working for similar ends but by methods less likely to arouse the antagonism of the average law-abiding citizen. As such organizations are understood elsewhere, Spain has no Labor Party; it has, however, the Confederación General del Trabajo, which supplies the initials, said to be the creation of German expert industrial organizers, and working through carefully planned and outwardly peaceful disturbances of labor conditions. These are carried out by passive refusal to work, and thus avoid any effect of lawlessness. With its ramifications far and wide in the industrial life of the Nation, the C. G. T. has become so capable of exerting pressure upon officials that it is credited with having kept the Spanish Government neutral during the war, and its policy is described as one of slow preparation, repeating in Spain the German national program that worked quietly and steadily toward the end that it symbolized by the phrase, "Der Tag." Article I of the Confederation states that "the object of the association is to practice solidarity between the confederated bodies with a view to obtaining the complete emancipation of labor from capitalist monopolies." Many who belong to the C. G. T. are not aware of the full intent of its program, which aims at the destruction of all capitalism.

More Houses and New
More houses, the political economists of Italy say, are a pressing need in that country—more houses and new; and this not only because there are not enough old ones to go around, but because the old ones, in many cases, are not considered good enough. War wages have enabled the workman to command surroundings better than he used to endure, and nothing is going to make him go back to former standards of living. War wages, however, are clearly the occasion rather than the fundamental cause of the demand. Long before the war, the town-planning movement had taken hold of the Italian fancy and had expressed itself in schemes like the "Modern Rome" which the architect, Calderini, set forth. Long before the war, too, the suburban idea had been adopted by certain of the Italian people, in particular by the citizens of Milan. Today, the suburban idea, according to Maggiorino Petrarca, one of those who are giving the Italians advice on their housing question, is inevitable, and communication between city and country all over the peninsula must be loosened up. The medieval town wall as a physical barrier, Mr. Petrarca declares, must be done away with, and so must the annoying collector of petty customs revenue who presides at its gate. The trolley, the subway, and the motor-bus line must become Italian institutions, that the town-worker, who has set his heart on a comfortable house, may go out of town and find it.

An Abyssinian Robe
A minor incident of the Paris Peace Conference has been the presentation to Mr. Poincaré of a somewhat complex garment of much beauty, the

gift of the Empress Walzeru Zauditu of Abyssinia. The presentation was made by the Empress' palace chamberlain, Dedjazmach Oulde Gabriel. It is undoubtedly the robe of a very great chief. It is composed of four distinct garments. First, a chemise of green silk shot with gold with a triangular opening at the neck edged with a golden embroidery carrying red and violet insertions. Then there is a black silk caftan of the shiniest texture constellated with plaques of red and violet silk. There is a black velvet vest embroidered with filigree gold and decorated with little silver bells. A cloak of ecclesiastical cut made of yellow velvet covered with gold and silver embroidery is finished off by a tremendous collar of lion's mane. There are two pairs of "coulottes"; one pair is of red velvet and the other of green. The headgears are numerous. The most effective is formed by a band of worked leather in which a full and glorious tuft of lion's mane stands erect while large streamers of green, yellow, and red ribbons flow cascade fashion over the shoulders. The costume is accompanied by a sword in a velvet scabbard, and a helmet which would make its wearer invincible simply because nobody would be so inconsiderate as to shoot at anything carrying such gorgeous trimming. Such is the apparel which the Empress Walzeru Zauditu has destined for the President of France.

The House of Mayor Dietrich
The day on which the French troops entered Strasbourg was not allowed to pass without some visible sign being given of veneration for the "Marsellaise" and its author. It was not enough that the soldiers and the townspeople should sing the glowing words on the day of victory. A bronze plaque, with workmanship carefully wrought during the long and anxious days of war, was affixed to the house of Mayor Dietrich on the level of the little drawing room where Rouget de Lisle, on that evening in 1792, first sang the couplet, "Allons, enfants de la patrie!" Not content with this, Strasbourg has since formed a committee for the erection of a monument to de Lisle opposite the old imperial palace. Truth, however, demands that it shall not be forgotten that three other French names are connected with the famous hymn as authors of three of the couplets. For instance, "Nous entrons dans la carrière" "Quand nous aurons vaincu seront plus;" which has been called the children's couplet, was written by the Abbé Duclaux, a parish priest of Lyons, in 1792.

The Transformation
Another plant formerly operated as a brewery has been sold. The Farmers Cooperative Rice Milling Company, Inc., of Louisiana, has purchased it, and it will be at once converted into a great rice mill with a capacity of 1200 barrels a day. Many American plants have gone through similar changes. The Ranier Brewery of Portland, Oregon, is now being operated as a tannery employing 1600 men, while as a brewery there were but 135 employed. The Portland Brewing Company of the same city is now a furniture factory, a brewery in West Virginia a meat packing plant. An Iowa brewery is transformed into a creamery, another in Colorado is manufacturing malted milk and at Salem, Oregon, former brewers have developed a substantial business in manufacturing fruit juices. Other breweries have become paint and varnish factories, fruit and vegetable canneries, and cold storage plants. Not only are these concerns now engaged in legitimate enterprises, but what is especially significant, they all employ vastly more men than when they were operated as breweries. Such is the answer to the claims of the anti-prohibitionists who have held that prohibition would be a great loss to American labor. No industry, of course, employs less men than every \$1,000,000 invested, than liquor manufacturing.

Baron Sato
There still lives in Japan the single Japanese, in all probability, who was in the Franco-Prussian War, for he is also the first Japanese who ever obtained a passport to go abroad for study. Circumstances, however, deprived him of the distinction of being the first Japanese student in Germany, for he found on his arrival that two others had smuggled themselves out of the country as stowaways and were there a year or so before him. The adventurous student is now Baron Susumo Sato and the difficulties of his adventure have recently been told by him in the Japan Magazine. He started from his native town of Sakura wearing a topknot on his head and carrying the two swords of the samurai, and had much trouble at Yokohama in securing the first student passport that the government had ever issued. He succeeded in the end, however, and then he cut on his queue, discarded his sword, arrayed himself in western costume obtained from a foreign tailor in Yokohama, and took a ship for San Francisco, whence he crossed the continent, and eventually reached Berlin from New York. In Berlin he studied medicine, and later served as a doctor during the Franco-Prussian war. As he set out on his travels in 1869, Baron Sato can review the whole period from the end of feudalism to the present position of Japan as a world power.

THE TALE OF A TOAD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A correspondent of The Morning Post writes that at the Nethersea Colliery, Burton-on-Trent, a toad has been found buried in a coal seam 200 yards beneath the surface and a mile from the pit shaft. When a mine's pick struck into the pocket of clay and rolled the toad. Three inches in length, with skin like that of a young alligator, it has no mouth, but it is evident it once possessed one, though the aperture is now sealed up. It is recovering its sight and moving about.

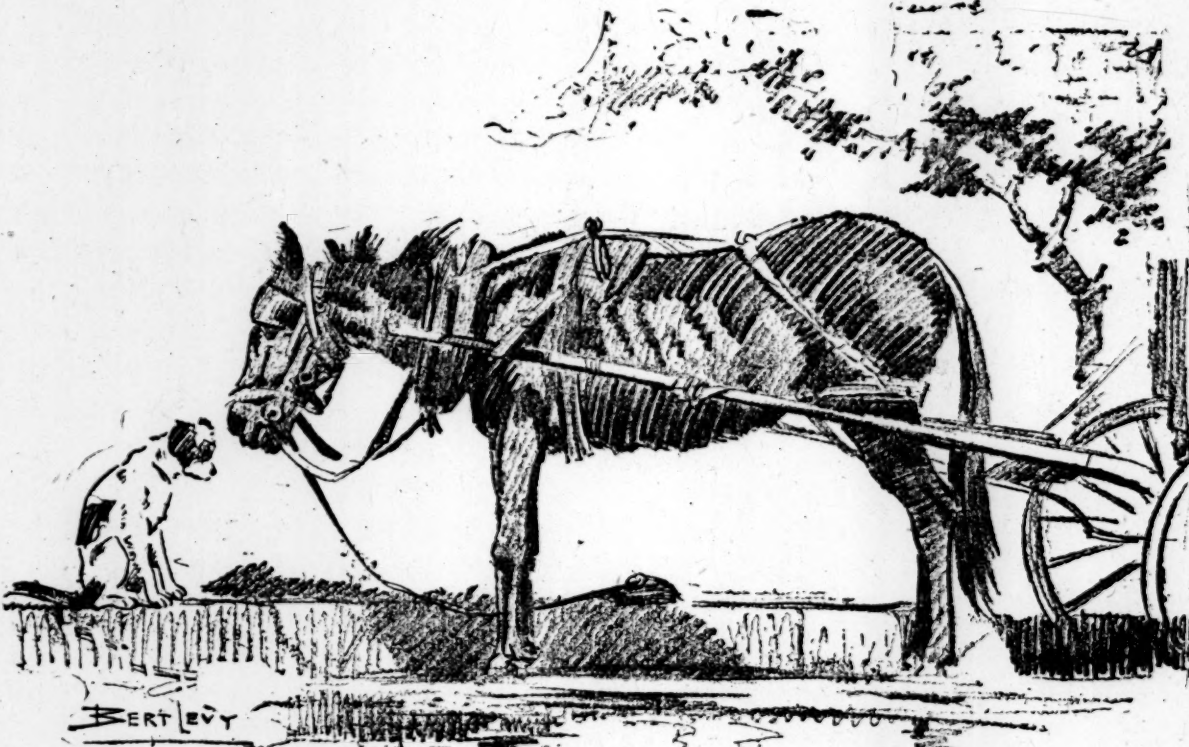
THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (May 15)—Mr. Bonar Law has resumed his duties as leader of the House of Commons, having been daily in his place throughout the week. As the Peace Conference has completed its colossal task, he will be able for the rest of the session to devote himself to a calling sufficient to task the full energies of a statesman. If Bismarck, von Moltke, and the first German Emperor could have watched the progress of what will be known in history as the second peace of Versailles, it would have occasioned them exceeding great surprise. A minor, but not least startling one, is

happened that at the moment a vacancy in Hertford, the family borough, was imminent. Young Arthur languidly accepted nomination, and was duly returned. Attracted by the originality and vivacity of Lord Randolph Churchill, he nominally became a member of the Fourth Party, but was never admitted to its inner councils, remaining a sort of ornamental fringe of its vesture.

It was the Irish Office in the turbulent times of the mid-eighties that molded his character and set him on the pathway to the premiership. To the amazement and consternation of the Parnellites, discovery was made that beneath the silken glove of unvarying courtesy was hidden a hand capable, when occasion arose, of a grasp of steel.

It is a high tribute to his personality that, while the Irish members hated his methods, they, with native



Sympathy

the ways of some parties to the preliminary conference, going to and fro about its business.

Olive Branch of Peace

On Monday, Mr. Bonar Law alighted on the Treasury Bench with the olive branch of peace, after the manner of the dove returning to the Ark. He literally flew over from Paris. It was not by any means his first aerial flight. Oppressed by conflicting claims upon his time, and recognizing the truth of Sir Boyle Roche's lament, that "not being a bird" he could not be in two places at the same time, the leader of the House of Commons compromised the situation by flying to and from Paris over land and sea as, in due season, the swallow does. The saving of time and fatigue was so obvious as to excite feelings of emulation in the breasts of his colleagues. The Prime Minister, in particular, was anxious to take to the air. It is understood that, in abandoning this intention, he yielded to sponsorship.

Scarce midway in its first session, the new Parliament is showing unprecedented signs of inattention. For successive hours attendance at a sitting barely exceeds a quorum. Debate on food control does not interest it, nor the budget either. Reasons for this undesirable state of things are not far to seek. Since reassembling after the long recess, attention has been concentrated upon the work of the Peace Conference, approaching and finally reaching a climax. Beyond this episodic inference is the new business method that had its birth with the new Parliament. Practically the process of legislation is transferred from the floor of the House of Commons to committee rooms upstairs. All bills of the first magnitude are referred to grand committees. These meet at 11 o'clock in the morning, and peg away at real hard work, unchecked by the stimulus of publicity attendant upon debate with the Speaker in the chair and the press gallery thronged with reporters and sketch-writers.

The physical conditions of such arrangement suffice to explain the dullness that envelops the legislative chamber. After sitting for four, sometimes six, hours, with their noses to the grindstone of work in a committee room, members, who, after all, are merely mortal, are not disposed to spend another eight hours in company with the Speaker in the chair. The system of grand committees is excellently devised for working purposes. But it inevitably undermines the position of the Mother of Parliaments.

Mr. Balfour May Retire

In circles usually well informed, it is expected that the signing of peace with Germany will be accepted by Mr. Balfour as an appropriate moment for final retirement from ministerial office. Such a course will not involve withdrawal from the parliamentary scene. He will pass on to the House of Lords, where he may expect to have conceded to him a position of personal deference and influence approaching that attained by his uncle, the former Marquess of Salisbury. He has well earned a period of rest. For nearly 40 years he has filled a prominent, personally popular, place in the public eye. Oddly enough, he unwillingly entered the arena through which he won his way to the position of one of the greatest parliamentarians of his time. It was by chance that he entered the House of Commons. Barely out of his teens, he sought counsel of his uncle as to what he should do with his life. "Why not go into Parliament?" Lord Salisbury asked. It

RELICS FROM THE INDIAN MOUNDS

From an article in the Dallas (Texas) News
Excavations of the Indian mounds of Texas will be continued through the early part of the summer and resumed in the fall by J. E. Pearce of the School of Anthropology and Institutional History of the University of Texas. Mr. Pearce is working on funds furnished by the Smithsonian Institution, and is making significant discoveries, seeing in these mounds intimate pictures of Indian life.

Dr. J. Walter Fawkes of the Smithsonian Institution, who has been working with Professor Pearce, was puzzled by mounds of broken limestone, evidently worn and disintegrated by fire. These mounds were

discovered by Mr. Pearce to be what is known as kitchen midden, or refuse from the fires used in the preparation of food of the Indians. The Indian placed limestone rocks together to make a sort of oven, or fireplace. As these became broken by the fire, others were placed upon and around them, thus forming a heap. As the different groups passed by these mounds they found them the best places for building their fires, as they were dry, and were free from vegetation. Thus the mounds grew very long and broad, but never very deep.

Muller and Metate Stones
In one of these which was investigated, Mr. Pearce found a large collection of Indian relics. Most of them were women's tools, usually broken, indicating that they had been thrown away as of no further value. Muller and metate stones were found in abundance. These stones were the primitive woman's mill, in which she ground the grain into meal for the bread she and her family ate. The lower stone, called the metate, is usually found to be of sandstone, as its rough surface grinds more effectively, and the upper, or muller, of flint on account of its superior hardness. One almost perfect muller and metate were found. The lower stone, a rather broad, thin stone, showed a slight depression in the middle, where it had been worn from the repeated rubbing of the muller with the grain between.

Hundreds of arrowheads were found in the mound, showing different grades and developments of the art of making weapons. At the bottom of the mound, the arrowheads were shorter and broader, and near the top were long, narrow, sharp arrows, which, sent by a strong bow, would penetrate the skull of a buffalo. This shows that the Indian was constantly learning better methods, as the mound was centuries in being built up. Some very beautiful specimens were found here.

Drill Made of Flint
Tomahawks of varied shapes were discovered in the mound, usually with the edge on one side, because those so made cut to the best advantage. A drill showed the craving of the women for adornment. This drill is an instrument made of flint, resembling at the top an arrowhead, but tipped with a small round point that was used to drill holes in shells in order to string them on thongs to wear around the neck.

A skin-dresser, another woman's utensil, is a good relic of Indian industry. With it the women, after stretching the skin on the ground, cut away the flesh, and then rubbed the skin with marrow to make it tough and pliable.

The mound in which all these relics were found was about 75 feet long and about four feet deep at its greatest depth. A few such mounds have been found to be used for burial purposes, though, of course, they were not built for this purpose, but were used as tombs merely because they were convenient. It was easier to excavate a hole in the broken rocks than in the compact earth.

During the summer, field work will be continued along the Balcones fault line, at the edge of the Edwards Plateau, until Mr. Pearce is sure that he knows what all the deposits here mean. He will then work near Gatesville, Clinton, and in Henderson County.

FOLKESTONE-COLOGNE MAIL SERVICE BY AIR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An interesting experiment in night mail carrying has just been carried out by the Royal Air Force authorities. A D. H. 10 machine with two 412-horsepower Liberty engines from No. 120 squadron left Hawkinge Aerodrome near Folkestone at 10:30 p. m. and flying straight through without a stop reached Cologne at 1:30 a. m. The machine was piloted by Captain Barratt, with Lieutenant Fitzmorice as navigator, officer, and Lieutenant Oliver as observer. The course taken covered about 300 miles and as there was a fairly strong adverse wind the performance, at an average speed of 100 miles per hour, is considered particularly good.

This squadron, in conjunction with No. 110 squadron at Maisenelle, the transference point in France, has been responsible for the regular Folkestone-Cologne mail service which has been flown since March 1. During the period March 1-April 26 the squadron has carried no less than 1334 bags of mail in spite of exceedingly bad weather during a large portion of this period, particularly in March, there were only 10 days upon which mails were not carried. The total number of mail flights made in these 47 days was 239.

in the mound, showing different grades and developments of the art of making weapons. At the bottom of the mound, the arrowheads were shorter and broader, and near the top were long, narrow, sharp arrows, which, sent by a strong bow, would penetrate the skull of a buffalo. This shows that the Indian was constantly learning better methods, as the mound was centuries in being built up. Some very beautiful specimens were found here.

Drill Made of Flint
Tomahawks of varied shapes were discovered in the mound, usually with the edge on one side, because those so made cut to the best advantage. A drill showed the craving of the women for adornment. This drill is an instrument made of flint, resembling at the top an arrowhead, but tipped with a small round point that was used to drill holes in shells in order to string them on thongs to wear around the neck.

A skin-dresser, another woman's utensil, is a good relic of Indian industry. With it the women, after stretching the skin on the ground, cut away the flesh, and then rubbed the skin with marrow to make it tough and pliable.

The mound in which all these relics were found was about 75 feet long and about four feet deep at its greatest depth. A few such mounds have been found to be used for burial purposes, though, of course, they were not built for this purpose, but were used as tombs merely because they were convenient. It was easier to excavate a hole in the broken rocks than in the compact earth.

During the summer, field work will be continued along the Balcones fault line, at the edge of the Edwards Plateau, until Mr. Pearce is sure that he knows what all the deposits here mean. He will then work near Gatesville, Clinton, and in Henderson County.

FOLKESTONE-COLOGNE MAIL SERVICE BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An interesting experiment in night mail carrying has just been carried out by the Royal Air Force authorities. A D. H. 10 machine with two 412-horsepower Liberty engines from No. 120 squadron left Hawkinge Aerodrome near Folkestone at 10:30 p. m. and flying straight through without a stop reached Cologne at 1:30 a. m. The machine was piloted by Captain Barratt, with Lieutenant Fitzmorice as navigator, officer, and Lieutenant Oliver as observer. The course taken covered about 300 miles and as there was a fairly strong adverse wind the performance, at an average speed of 100 miles per hour, is considered particularly good.

This squadron, in conjunction with No. 110 squadron at Maisenelle, the transference point in France, has been responsible for the regular Folkestone-Cologne mail service which has been flown since March 1. During the period March 1-April 26 the squadron has carried no less than 1334 bags of mail in spite of exceedingly bad weather during a large portion of this period, particularly in March, there were only 10 days upon which mails were not carried. The total number of mail flights made in these 47 days was 239.

Construction is our part in this

Reconstruction period

Hugh S. Roberts & Co.

Builders
Designers
Engineers

1123 Broadway, New York City
Bring Us Your Problems

Um-m!!
Cheese Soufflé!

It can be feathery and at the same time substantial if you use plenty of that rich, meaty sauce that tastes like the touch of a French chef—

Ail Sauce

"Priscilla's Minuet"
(Sweetened)
Cocoa Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. In 1 lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.

West of Mississippi River \$3.50 doz.
East of Mississippi River \$3.00 doz.

W. M. FLANDERS CO.
Wholesale Distributors
BOSTON, MASS.
Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Last dividend declared at the rate of 4 1/2%
COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS
Safe Deposit Boxes Storage for Valuable
228 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 765)
As to Eating Meat
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the May 12, 1919, edition of this paper, Isabel A. Drake of Flushing, New York, wrote the following as published under letter No. 723:

"We as a family have embraced many of Tolstoy's ideas. Have been vegetarians for many years, and all the weeks are 'kindness to animals' weeks with us; and the birds that come to us are always sure of water and bread daily; and we try to give the hand of good fellowship to all."

It made me very happy to know that there is an increasing tendency, morally, to live and let live, as the saying goes. Some 18 months ago the fact was presented to me that it was not necessary to depend upon animal flesh for sustenance. It was like being released from prison to know that there need be no more suffering caused by the slaughtering of animals to satisfy a fleshly craving for "the flesh pots of Egypt," if it may be thus expressed. In Genesis i, 29 we read:

"And God said, behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat."

Personally I have found my strength increased instead of lessened, so that there has been more than sufficient to meet the many needs of the hour. As "doing my bit" led me to take up work in a glove factory, the odor of the hides handled was so repulsive that it is much more gratifying to me now to purchase as much as possible woolen and cotton materials instead of leather goods, as these are supplied us so naturally and painlessly.

Knowing that The Christian Science Monitor takes such a broad view on all timely topics, I take the liberty to express my own experience in this way.

(Signed)
(Miss) GERTRUDE KETCHELL,
Washington, District of Columbia,
May 16, 1919.

Max Schling Flowers
One of Our Orders
from overseas was accompanied by the following message:

"To tell you that you are the first in my thoughts today. I send you—not souvenirs of war, but symbols of life, love and beauty."

What better thought can be put in the few words:

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Max Schling, Inc.
785 Fifth Ave., New York
Phone—PLaza 7241

Dobbs Hats
Fifth Avenue
620 2nd Avenue 244
near 50th St. near 28th St.
NEW YORK
Smart hats for women in exclusive designs

Max M. Bernstein
Fashionable Footwear
for WOMEN
in Short and Long VAMPS
1540 Broadway, New York
Near 45th Street

When You Need FLOWERS
Phone Reach 6900
124 Tremont St., Boston
Flowers delivered at a few hours' notice

Ask your merchant for
Common Sense Muslin
Underwear
'Made for Children Only'
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

MONROE THE NEW ARROW COLLAR
FOR SPRING
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Troy, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE
IN SUBURB OF NEW YORK CITY—40 minutes from Penn. Station—fine building lots, situated between Jamaica Bay and the Ocean. Good roads, cement sidewalks, gas, electric light and water. Schools and churches. Ten minutes walk from Cedarhurst Railroad Station. Desirable location for bungalow of artistic type. For houses or for investment. Many residences already on the estate. For further particulars address: CEDAR BAY ESTATE, Box 684, Cedarhurst, L. I., or Tel. Far Rockaway 1154.

SAFEGUARDING THE DYE INDUSTRY

United States House Committee Favors a Protective Tariff With an Anti-Dumping Clause—Licensing Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sentiment in the House Ways and Means Committee is favorable to a protective tariff with an anti-dumping clause for the new United States dye industry, but the proposed licensing system is a subject of dispute. This system is thought by many manufacturers and by some government officials to be absolutely necessary and a strong effort will be made at the hearings before the committee today or tomorrow to remove the objections to it.

With German industries ready to ship more than \$20,000,000 worth of dyes to the United States as soon as the proclamation of peace lifts the barrier, those who favor the maintenance of the American industry built up during the war see the need of speedy action by Congress. They assert that the dye industry controls the fate of \$3,000,000 worth of American-made goods a year, and that if Germany regains supremacy in this industry it will be an economic and political weapon of enormous weight which might again be used disastrously to the United States.

The licensing system would permit the importation of dye products only when domestic plants cannot produce them, whereas it is thought that the highest tariff likely to be imposed would be surmounted by foreign competition and so stifle the infant American industry. It is not proposed as a permanent measure, the assumption being that 10 years would suffice fully to establish the American industry. A brief in support of the system was presented by Joseph H. Choate Jr., counsel for the Chemical Foundation, Incorporated.

Among those who will appear before the committee to urge adequate safeguards for the industry is Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, who will show that the German dye industry was actually and potentially one of the greatest menaces to the economic and political well-being of the United States. In seizing German property in this country during the war, he unearthed proof that the dye industry, then completely dominated by Germany, was a center for espionage, gave Germany a tremendous advantage in the manufacture of explosives and gave that nation the opportunity by an embargo on shipments to throw out of work many hundreds of thousands of American workmen.

Consumers of dye will be represented before the committee by Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, Boston, Massachusetts; Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the National Cotton Manufacturers Association of Boston, and many others. They will advocate a licensing commission appointed by the President which would have the power to admit foreign dyes if American industries should fail to meet the needs of the country, or resort to extortion. President Wilson in his message to this session of Congress specifically recommended protection to the dye industry for military reasons, and party lines have been more nearly obliterated in discussing protection for this industry than for any other industry since the politics of the nation revolved so largely around the tariff issue.

EXPORTS PLANNED OF COAL TO SWITZERLAND

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—The Swiss Federal Council and the German Government ratified yesterday an arrangement by which, in exchange for milk products, rice, chocolate, canned fruits, vegetables and live stock, Germany agrees to permit the exportation to Switzerland of 50,000 tons of coal from the Ruhr Valley and 12,000 tons of coal briquettes and lignite from the left bank of the Rhine each month. Germany will also permit shipments of sugar and potato to be sent to Switzerland.

Under the agreement, Switzerland will furnish Germany each month with 50 cars of milk products, 25 cars of rice and 70 cars of canned goods. During the period of the arrangement, which will run from June 1 to Nov. 30, this year, 5000 head of cattle and 2500 goats will also be sent to Germany.

TELEGRAPHERS AWAIT COMPROMISE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The striking commercial telegraphers will stand by any agreement that may be made between Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America; representatives at the American Federation of Labor convention, and Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster-General. It was declared by S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers, in a message to Samuel Gompers sent from here last evening. Mr. Koenekamp stated in the message that the strikers were confidently awaiting the results of the efforts of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor convention to bring about a settlement of the strike.

The country districts in many states are seriously affected by the refusal of railroad telegraphers to deliver commercial messages of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies. Mr. Koenekamp claims. He said that a business man

at Grand Island, Nebraska, had complained that he had not been able to get a message through to Seattle for 48 hours. Nebraska towns, and towns in Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico and the southwest are also affected, he said. Though the Western Union and Postal companies claim that the strike has not interfered with their business to any extent, Mr. Koenekamp claims that many men are out now than when the strike started. Efforts of the Western Union Employees Association to get the Order of Railway Telegraphers to handle commercial messages were unsuccessful, Mr. Koenekamp stated.

AIR ACHIEVEMENT DELIGHTS PREMIER

Mr. Lloyd George Congratulates Aviators on Success of Trans-Atlantic Flight

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A German wireless message states that the majority socialist conference at Weimar has unanimously passed resolutions expressing indignation at the entente's "peace of violence," proposing an impartial neutral court to establish responsibility for the war and try those accused of war crimes, but repudiating the handing over of German subjects to a one-sided court, formed by the Allies protesting against the separation of districts, east and west, without a plebiscite, and the prohibition of the union of German Austria, including southern Tyrol, with Germany, and expressing the expectation that if Germany signs the League of Nations provision, she will be admitted into the league simultaneously with the other nations, as a member with equal rights.

A further message states that in view of these resolutions the German Government has full freedom of action to refuse to sign such of the terms as are not in accord with the decisions of the Berne International Socialist Conference. Another German wireless message cites the outcome of this conference as a proof that the present government is not likely to be overthrown by the Independents. Thus, it states, Philip Scheidemann keenly criticized the Independents' policy and showed no inclination to win them over by concessions, and the conference received the speech with exultant approval. The heaviest blow to the Independents, however, it says, was dealt by the revelations of the Minister of Defense, Gustave Noske, showing how the Independents tried to induce the cavalry guard division to act as their pretorian guard when the Scheidemann government had been overthrown, and revealing their plans for overthrowing the latter within the next few days.

Owing to these revelations, the Independents' position is much shaken, even among their supporters.

Message From Viscount Northcliffe

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Viscount Northcliffe has sent a message of congratulation to Captain Alcock. It reads in part: "A very hearty welcome to the pioneer of a direct Atlantic flight. 'Your voyage was made more quickly than the average press messages of 1919. Moreover, I look forward with certainty to the time when London morning newspapers will be selling in New York in the evening, allowing for the difference between British and American time, and vice versa in regard to New York evening journals reaching London next day. 'Then we shall no longer suffer from the danger of garbling quotations due to telegraphic communication. Then the American and British peoples will understand each other better, as they are brought into closer daily touch.'

American Airmen Returning

BREST, France (Tuesday)—The American transport Zepplin sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the United States with Commander John H. Towers, head of the American naval seaplane expedition, on board, together with Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read, who successfully piloted the NC-4 across on the trip. With them also were Lieutenant-Commander Little and Richardson, members of the NC crew.

ONE BIG UNION AND THE I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Activities of the provincial police have resulted in the seizure of documents which are understood to prove conclusively that the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union are the same organization. One of the documents which is in the form of a chart divulges the scheme by which the organizers hope to govern the Dominion and ultimately the entire world.

Upon this chart is a large circle, in the center of which is a small circle known as the Department of Administration, from which radiate departments of agriculture and fisheries, manufacturing and general production, mining, construction, public service and transportation. Above the circle is printed "One Big Union," and the "Industrial Workers of the World." A manifesto on the back of the chart is signed by William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer, West Madison Street, Chicago, who last year was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. It advocates the overthrow of all governments and the formation of a world-wide working class.

BRITISH VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN

LONDON, England (Monday)—The peace terms presented to Germany today are the final reply of the Allies, Mr. Bonar Law, government spokesman in the House of Commons, declared in opening the Victory Loan campaign at the Guildhall today. The speaker said he hoped earnestly the Germans would sign the terms.

"It is for them to choose within five days," Mr. Bonar Law added. "They must sign or the armistice is at an end. There must be a just peace, but a just peace must be a stern peace." The speaker said that the chief of staff had declared 23 different wars were now going on, and added: "It is not all over. It is quite possible by want of wisdom, by absence of restraint, by disunion among the Allies, and by want of unity at home to lose, not the victory, but the full force of the victory which has been bought so dearly."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DEPLORE TERMS

Conference of Majority Group at Weimar Unanimously Expresses Indignation at the Entente's "Peace of Violence"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A German wireless message states that the majority socialist conference at Weimar has unanimously passed resolutions expressing indignation at the entente's "peace of violence," proposing an impartial neutral court to establish responsibility for the war and try those accused of war crimes, but repudiating the handing over of German subjects to a one-sided court, formed by the Allies protesting against the separation of districts, east and west, without a plebiscite, and the prohibition of the union of German Austria, including southern Tyrol, with Germany, and expressing the expectation that if Germany signs the League of Nations provision, she will be admitted into the league simultaneously with the other nations, as a member with equal rights.

A further message states that in view of these resolutions the German Government has full freedom of action to refuse to sign such of the terms as are not in accord with the decisions of the Berne International Socialist Conference.

Another German wireless message cites the outcome of this conference as a proof that the present government is not likely to be overthrown by the Independents. Thus, it states, Philip Scheidemann keenly criticized the Independents' policy and showed no inclination to win them over by concessions, and the conference received the speech with exultant approval.

The heaviest blow to the Independents, however, it says, was dealt by the revelations of the Minister of Defense, Gustave Noske, showing how the Independents tried to induce the cavalry guard division to act as their pretorian guard when the Scheidemann government had been overthrown, and revealing their plans for overthrowing the latter within the next few days.

HARVARD CLASS DAY EXERCISES

Festivities Assume Normal Proportions for First Time Since the World War Began

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—For the first time since the beginning of the war, Harvard Class Day activities yesterday assumed normal proportions. The entire Yard was used this year, decorated with fountains, band stands and Japanese lanterns. Graduates were present in large numbers, with their vivid blazers in the class colors. The oldest class was that of '55. Nineteen-fifteen men, with uniforms of white and green, were also much in evidence, for this year they held their postponed triennial reunion.

The seniors in caps and gowns assembled at Holy Trinity Hall in the morning to march to Appleton Chapel, where a service was conducted by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham of Boston. Class Day exercises were held in Sanders Theater. The oration was delivered by Francis W. Hatch; the ode was recited by Robert C. Rand.

The exercises of the Graduate Society were held in the afternoon. The tree exercises were held outside Holden Chapel, where the tree oration was read by Foster Trainer. Then the seniors marched around the College Yard and cheered each building. The usual exercises were held in the Stadium, where the Ivy oration was delivered by Frederick M. Warburg and the class colors presented to the freshmen class. The exercises ended in the confetti battle.

The customary class and club "spreads" were held in the Yard, and in the evening there was dancing in Memorial Hall and the gymnasium, and the Glee Club sang on the steps of Widener Library.

Yale Commencement Week

President Hadley Tells Why Classics Were Dropped for Entrance

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—To the graduates gathered for commencement week, Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, yesterday spoke of curriculum revisions. Older graduates had complained about the abandonment of the classics "at the demand of the idle rich." He said that the demand did not come from that quarter. The people who wanted to study other things than Latin were largely boys from the public schools of the west. "Shut out the western boys," he said, "and Yale ceases to be national." The president did not believe cutting Latin and Greek from entrance examinations would lower intellectual standards nor the university loss in idealism. He said it was the fault of the old-fashioned college course that it made but slight appeal to the practical man. The new course makes a wider appeal.

Class dinners were held in the evening and a campus reunion at midnight. The alumni advisory board elected George Grant Mason '88 chairman, vice the Rev. S. C. Bushnell '74 of Arlington, Massachusetts, whose term expired. Vacancies on the executive board were filled by election of R. C.

Ballard Thurston '80 S of Louisville, Kentucky, and C. H. Hamill '90 of Chicago, Illinois. The board recommended the erection of suitable tablets in memory of Yale men who gave their lives in the war, adopted the recommendation, and provided for a committee to proceed with plans.

Smith College Confers Degrees NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts—Three hundred and ninety-one Smith College students received their diplomas at the commencement exercises held yesterday in John M. Greene Hall. The commencement oration was delivered by Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Miss Maria D. Maetzle of Madrid, Spain.

TAX PROBLEMS OF ILLINOIS

Paper Before National Tax Association—Discussion on Systems in Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Separation of state and local taxation was the main topic of discussion at the opening session of the twelfth annual conference on taxation here held under the auspices of the National Tax Association, which is attended by representatives from 29 states and two Canadian provinces. This discussion followed the reading of a paper by W. T. Abbott, vice-president of the Central Trust company of Illinois, on the tax problems of Illinois. The problem of Illinois, Mr. Abbott declared, has been intensified because there has been a rivalry between the down-state taxpayers and Chicago.

Mr. Abbott favored the segregation of state and local taxes and said he would have the railroad tax paid to the state, and intangible properties should also be taxed by the state through an income tax such as Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New York have. He said the Massachusetts income tax system is as nearly ideal as can be found.

The California system was defended by C. C. Plehn, one of the faculty of the University of California, who said that California had separated certain classes of property for taxation by the state alone, including all public utilities except water companies.

Separation of sources was opposed by J. F. Zoller, tax attorney for the General Electric Company of New York. He favored the steps taken by New York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin in introducing an income tax, and said such steps would be taken later by other states in the Union.

JUSTIFICATION OF RAID QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A request that Magistrate Alexander Brough, in the chief city magistrate's court, vacate the search warrant he issued in the traffic court on June 12, permitting state troopers to enter the premises of the self-styled Russian Soviet Republic's representative and seize papers there, was made before the magistrate by George Gordon Battle, who said he was acting on behalf of "a group of men."

Mr. Battle said that among the books seized and sealed were some belonging to the group he represented. They, he said, had large commercial interests at stake and could not get at their books. Mr. Battle said the facts set forth in the warrant were not sufficient to permit of the issuance of such a process. He added that the warrant did not describe the property to be seized in sufficient detail, and that this made the troopers the judges of what was to be seized.

The troopers were acting on behalf of the legislative committee investigating seditious activities, which resumes its hearings in this city today.

CALIFORNIA TO GUARD YUCCA PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Complete destruction of the yucca plant on many portions of the semi-arid lands of this part of the State is being threatened by the method of harvesting by companies engaged in this work to secure the fiber for the making of binding twine. The matter is to be taken up by the Forestry Commission of this county, which has a vast acreage on which this valued plant is found. Steps will be considered to compel the companies to make provision for the replanting of the foothills and mesas on which the plant is found.

AIR FIRE SERVICE A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The utilization of an army balloon and aeroplane in detecting forest fires has proved a success, according to the opinion of Supervisor R. H. Charlton of the Angeles Forest Reserve. Two fires were discovered in Cajon Pass the first day the airplanes were used, and reports sent in from an altitude of 10,000 feet, fixing the location within less than a mile.

BLUE SKY LAW UPHOLD

LANSING, Michigan—In a decision said to be the most far reaching ever rendered in any state having blue sky laws, the Michigan Supreme Court yesterday held the sale of any stock not approved by the State Securities Commission, is void. The question came before the court in the case of a Sault Ste. Marie man who refused to pay for stock in an Arizona company which had not been approved by the commission.

STRIKE LEADERS HELD IN WINNIPEG

Ten Arrests Made Including the Rev. W. Ivens—Order for Their Deportation Issued Under Amended Immigration Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Ten strike leaders were arrested in Winnipeg early yesterday and taken away by government police officials in automobiles to some place in the country. The names of the men thus held included R. B. Russell, the Rev. William Ivens, R. L. Pray, George W. Armstrong, Aldermen John Quinn and A. A. Heaps, and four Russian agitators.

The arrests were made at the instigation of the Dominion immigration authorities, and with the concurrence, it is stated, of Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, who was on the ground at the time. Orders for their deportation to the countries whence they came went forward to Winnipeg on Monday afternoon from the Minister of Immigration, and the rest of the formalities will be gone through with at the earliest opportunity. Deportation was ordered under that section of the amended Immigration Act which provides for the transport to their country of origin of persons who strive for the overthrow of constituted authority.

Railway Shop Men's Strike Put Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Late on yesterday afternoon it was announced by officials of division No. 4 Railway Shop Men of America that the Canada-wide strike fixed to go into effect at 10 a. m. today had been "temporarily postponed." The men throughout Canada have been notified to remain in the shops. Further negotiations will proceed with the Railway War Board. Union officials declare they do not wish to assume responsibility for a great strike until every means to avert it has been exhausted.

The 400 striking electricians will receive active support from allied trades, "cooperative action" having been decided upon. Allied trades include bricklayers, cement finishers, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, carpenters and joiners, fitters and sheet metal workers. The shipbuilding rubber workers and packers are still out, 11,000 men in all.

Voting Among Unions in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—For the second time on Monday voting among the different unions here was in progress in an endeavor to obtain sanction for a strike in sympathy with the Winnipeg workers. Only half-hearted interest was taken in the proceedings. Of 1200 members of the Carpenters Union only 400 cast their ballots, these giving a 20 majority in favor of a strike. The street railway men and postal clerks have again refused to vote. The whole situation appears to hinge on the electrical workers, owing to the number of public activities they control.

On the last occasion of a ballot they refused to vote and now again they are considering their attitude. If they will not take a ballot or vote against a strike it will be useless attempting to tie Victoria up industrially as the street cars and all public utilities would not be affected by a strike call.

Only One Daily in Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Another of Vancouver's dailies, The Daily Province, suspended publication on Monday afternoon following the refusal of the linotype operators to set an advertisement from the Returned Citizens Law and Order League, which they regarded as reflecting strongly on the motives of strikers. On Saturday morning The Sun suspended publication because the union refused to allow an anti-strike editorial to appear. Only one daily is now publishing, The World.

Quiet Day in Winnipeg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Monday was a fruitless quiet day as far as setting the strike was concerned although the Mediation Board, composed of the railway brotherhoods resumed its sittings this time holding secret sessions. The Provincial Cabinet also held a long session in the afternoon attended by Gideon Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of Labor and the military authorities. The milk deliveries are being resumed and some strikers are drifting back but considering that this is the fifth week of the walkout the men are holding together with remarkable tenacity.

United States secret service men here say the strike is being financed from some considerable extent from funds sent from the United States.

Telegram Sent to Sir Robert Borden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The industrial fight between the metal trades strikers and their employers took on a new complexion yesterday when over 700 pickets surrounded the Canadian Allis Chalmers Company, the Willys-Overland Company and the John Ingalls Company in order to prevent the strikers returning to work. None of the strikers, however, appeared at the various shops.

Striking shipbuilders are still out and are steadfast in their demand for a straight 75 cents an hour for every man, no matter what the nature of his work may be.

On behalf of the Metal Trade Council which represents several thousand

WORKERS WHO HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE IN THIS CITY FOR NEARLY TWO MONTHS, A TELEGRAM WAS SENT TO SIR ROBERT BORDEN, PREMIER OF THE DOMINION, DEMANDING THAT THE STRIKERS ARRESTED IN WINNIPEG BE IMMEDIATELY RELEASED, AND THAT LEGISLATION INTENDED TO BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF INJURING THE WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT BE AT ONCE REPEALED.

RECORD SOUGHT IN ARMY AIR FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Since the British aviators, Alcock and Brown, in their trans-Atlantic flight, established a new world's long-distance flying record by covering 1980 miles without a stop, the United States Army air service, it is expected, will revise their plans for a trans-Atlantic flight to San Francisco so as to provide for a stop only after 2000 miles have been covered.

In the original plan, the United States Martin bomber airplane, to be piloted by Capt. Roy N. Francis, was to fly 1500 miles to North Platte, Nebraska. This would have exceeded the flight by the navy plane to the Azores from Newfoundland, which was the record until the recent British triumph. Now the navy pilot may attempt to fly 500 miles beyond North Platte to establish a new record.

Experimental flights are now being made by Captain Francis at Dayton, Ohio, to determine whether the gasoline capacity can be increased by eliminating certain parts of the new airplane. When he is satisfied with the machine, he will fly to New York and then attempt the trans-continental flight for a total distance of 2750 miles. The army air service also is said to be planning a flight from New York to Seattle, Washington.

LARGER INTEREST IN HIGH SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—With a view to a closer union between the country schools and the high schools of this section, a convention of country and high-school trustees, numbering more than a hundred, in this city, voted that steps should be taken by which high-school instructors in art, music, manual training, and some other lines, shall give a portion of their time each week to the higher grades of the grammar schools with a view to better preparing the pupils for the work in the high school. A still greater object in view is to hold a higher percentage of pupils for high-school work, it being hoped that instead of about 60 per cent of the grade pupils entering high school that fully 90 per cent can be held.

STRIKE IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Following the strike of telephone operators in southern California on Monday, the telephone and electrical workers in many points in northern California went out on strike yesterday, almost completely tying up the service in the San Francisco Bay region. According to press dispatches from different parts of the State there are between 5000 and 6000 telephone girls and 800 electrical workers on strike in California. The strike was called suddenly without the sanction and against the direction of the international union, the reason being, according to union leaders, discrimination against union members. Operators are also asking for \$2 to \$4 a day, according to experience and the electrical workers a minimum wage of \$6.40 a day.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California—Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago was the principal speaker at the twenty-eighth annual commencement of Leland Stanford Junior University. The subject of Professor Shorey's address was "America First." The graduating class was the smallest in many years, because of the war. One hundred and eighty-four bachelors of arts and 49 masters' degrees were conferred. A feature of the exercises was the awarding of certificates of honor to those who left their studies to serve in the war.

VON MOLTKE'S MEMOIRS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday)—German newspapers received here say the publication of the memoirs of General von Moltke, former head of the German general staff, has just been forbidden in Germany. Von Moltke severely criticized, in his memoirs, the German policy of the last pre-war period. The memoirs contain passages relative to the 1914 events that would produce an unfavorable impression in Germany with regard to the question of war responsibilities, and will be published only after peace is signed.

BRITISH APPRECIATION

NEW YORK, New York—In a cable message of greeting received on Monday by the American Legion Weekly, the official organ of the American Legion, Lord Northcliffe said that the British people "realize to the full the great part America has played in the war." The first number of the Weekly will appear on July 4.

OCCUPATION OF LINE ORDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Following an agreement with the Allies, the Italian Government has ordered the Italian occupation of the Villach-Feldkirchen west line, thus barring the slow Carinthian front against the Jugo-Slav advance.

ACTIVITIES OF REDS CLOSELY WATCHED

Military Intelligence Service of United States Keeping Record of Locations of Radicals and Where They Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bolshevism, Anarchism and I. W. W. organizations in the United States are being kept under strict surveillance by the military intelligence division of the army, and a record of their activities has been compiled. Brigadier-General Churchill, head of the division, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

The military intelligence service, said General Churchill, has considered it desirable in recent months to study all radical and revolutionary movements in this country. Detailed surveys of their activities have been made, he said, showing the phase of the activities of the "Reds."

General Churchill submitted to the committee maps prepared by the military intelligence service showing where the supporters of the anarchists and Bolsheviks are located and where the radicals hold their secret meetings in New York and Brooklyn. Similar maps showing in detail the meeting places of the I. W. W. were submitted and of the regions where members of that organization are numerous.

This work of the intelligence service, he said, had been very useful, because it gave a view of the entire radical movement, and enabled the government in its efforts to suppress bolshevism and anarchy to study the underlying motives and purposes of the radicals.

The military intelligence division of the army, said General Churchill, was not empowered to do more than keep the radicals under surveillance, with a view to preventing them from carrying their plans into effect. The Department of Justice, on the other hand, he explained, waits until crimes have been committed before it acts.

General Churchill testified before the committee that during the war the Germans, through their organization in the United States, attempted to establish a comprehensive military espionage system, which would include at least one representative in every large unit of the American army. He said they succeeded to a very considerable extent, and that but for the efficiency of the American secret service and the military intelligence service, their operations would have been much more effective.

The work of the secret service in running down German agents all over the country, said General Churchill, greatly hampered the German espionage activities.

Notwithstanding the large scale and heavy expenditures that characterized the German operations in the United States, he said, the actual damage done to American ships, ports, and industrial plants was really remarkably small.

General Churchill told the committee that when the United States entered the war the American military intelligence service was hopelessly inadequate to meet the demands that were made upon it, but it was thoroughly reorganized in time to be of great assistance to the American Army in its final drives, he said, keeping General Pershing informed of the activities of the German armies, through numerous agents who entered Germany through neutral countries and through the front fighting lines, of the low state of the morale of the German people at home.



STOP HERE

Save Much of That Trouble

you have had in the past with Blowouts—spoiling tubes—delay, etc., by applying

HOOD EXTRA TIRES

PLY

CORD or FABRIC

Our full guarantee of 7500 miles and the plus mileage that 99% of all Hood Tire users get, makes for the final low cost of Hood Tires.

We give a definite guarantee—No camouflagé—no strings to it. Just plain old New England honesty backed by one of the oldest and best Manufacturers in the World—The Hood Rubber Co. of Watertown, Mass.

After you get all through experimenting put on "HOODS" and forget your Tire Troubles for a year.

Complete service—Lowest prices on all Hood Tire products

Extraordinary Values in Blended Solids and Pneumatics

Hood Tire Sales Co.

"Under the Big Electric Sign"

1041 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

Tel. Brighton 444

Watertown Branch, Newton No. 2410

FEDERATION FOR
IRISH REPUBLIC

Resolution Urges United States Congress to Recognize It—Mooney Retrial Demanded—Moderate Action on Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The Irish resolutions had been kept down to three at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and these three were referred to the committee on resolutions, which reported yesterday. Instead of recommending one of these, the committee presented a substitute resolution, declaring it the well-considered conviction of the convention that the people of Ireland should have the right to determine the form of government under which they should live. Self-determination, it was asserted, applied as much to Ireland as to any of the new nations. It was at once evident that this did not go far enough to satisfy the Irish in the convention. An amendment was proposed providing that the Peace Conference extend a hearing to De Valera and the other Irish delegates, and that notification of this action be sent to the President, Congress, and the Peace Conference.

This was a mere sop. The author of one of the resolutions made a speech disapproving the report of the committee. He wanted an unqualified recommendation that the Irish Republic be recognized.

Enthusiasm Runs High

The history of Ireland and the Irish was touched upon by delegates who would have continued had not their time expired. It was evident that Samuel Gompers, the president, desired to curb the oratory, which aroused the Irish contingent to a point of enthusiasm and excitement that seemed to preclude the termination of the debate and the consideration of other business. Finally Frank J. McNulty moved as an amendment to the amendment that the Congress of the United States recognize the Irish Republic. This resulted in a great demonstration. The amendment with its amendment was adopted and then the resolution.

Russia had its turn later in the day. As in the case of the consideration of the Irish question, three resolutions were considered together and a substitute resolution offered. This resolution was in two parts, one asking for the withdrawal of United States troops from Russia at the earliest possible moment and the other refusing to endorse the soviet or any other form of government in that country until the people of Russia should through its constituent or other form of national assembly, establish a democratic form of government.

This was not pleasing to the radicals. In reply to their criticisms, John P. Frey, of the committee, said that the soviet was not a representative government nor a democratic body. The case of Russia differed from that of Ireland in that the Irish people had held an election and decided on the form of government they desired to have, while the Russians had not. The soviet, he said, had been introduced not only into government but into trades unions.

The resolution as presented by the committee was adopted.

Mooney Case Discussed

The Mooney case was second in interest only to the Irish. The committee offered two resolutions instead of the three that had been submitted. One recommended a new trial of Thomas J. Mooney, alleging that the conviction was intolerable under the circumstances. If Mooney was guilty it was an outrage on the community; if innocent, an outrage on the accused. This resolution was generally approved, but the second, referring unfavorably to the proposed strike to free Mooney stirred the radicals, and especially the International Workers Defense League, to violent demonstrations.

Mr. Gompers demanded whether it was not true that some outside organization had called a strike for five days beginning July 4, and if Mooney was not then liberated or given a new trial, for five days beginning with Labor Day, and if Mooney was not then liberated or given a new trial, a strike for five days beginning Nov. 15, and if the result was not obtained then to declare an indefinite strike. He said that this was on the best authority, and it was not denied. The right to strike, Mr. Gompers said, was vested in the unions of the trades and in no other body. The resolution recommended by the committee was adopted.

An effort was made to have the date of Labor Day changed from the first Monday in September to May 1, this being favored by the radical wing, which desired to be able to unite with European workingmen for strike purposes.

Mr. Gompers spoke vigorously against the change, pointing out that the United States Labor Day had been inaugurated independently. The first Monday in September will remain the American Labor Day.

The Negroes here have been making good headway. All but one of the international unions have now agreed to admit them and that one is said to be in process of a re-ent.

The international Labor relations committee, which was to have had precedence today, will not report until Friday, because of the announcement of changes in the League of Nations and its desire to have the latest news.

HIGH PRICES FOR STRAWBERRY CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—Washington strawberry growers are receiving

the highest prices for their fruit ever known, practically a 100 per cent increase over any former season, as a direct result of coming nation-wide prohibition. Eastern fruit canners, with branch houses here, have made the price for the fruit in the fields, using culls and all, frankly announcing to the producers that after July 1 they expect an unprecedented demand for soda fountain drinks, and that strawberry flavor takes precedence over all. They are willing to invest large fortunes in canning machinery, raw products, labor and fruit, on the chance that the country will merge at once with the substitute beverages.

DENIAL THAT LABOR
OPPOSES DRY LAW

Congressman Cooper Declares Attempt to Make It Appear So Is Work of Liquor Traffic—Thinks Repeal Is Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The attempt of the liquor interests to make it appear that Labor in the United States is opposed to prohibition is bound to fail in face of the facts, according to dry leaders here. Their conviction has not been weakened by the gathering of wets in Washington last Saturday, and the speech of Samuel Gompers in favor of light wines and beer.

John G. Cooper, member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Congressman from Ohio, says: "Confronted with annihilation, the liquor traffic is today skulking behind the broad backs of the American workmen, seeking by every questionable means available to find some way by which it may extend its lease of life. King Alcohol is pretending to be the friend of the men who work at the trades or with their heads, when in reality there has never been a more cruel oppressor and enemy of Labor. He has been a curse and a menace to the workers, and now he has the presumption to try to arouse them to his defense as he stands discredited and defeated and about to meet the fate which he so richly deserves."

No Repeal Likely

"The mouthpiece of the liquor traffic warns that terrible things will happen to this country if prohibition becomes effective, and the pity of it is that some in high places have been impressed by these threats. I am not going to mention names, but if I read the temper of Congress aught there will be no repeal of the War-Time Prohibition Act."

"I have always repudiated the attempt to make the beer keg and the whisky bottle the emblems of Labor. I am proud to say that the workingmen of Ohio played a prominent part in putting that State in the dry column last November. Prohibition became effective in Ohio recently and there have been no uprisings or strikes in protest. The tens of thousands of workmen have not ceased their labors because they could get liquor no longer. In the industrial centers of Ohio and elsewhere where prohibition has already come, the great majority of the men in the mills, factories, and furnaces wonder why anyone should have ever raised his voice against the abolition of the liquor traffic."

"Let those who say the workers oppose prohibition remember that in such places as Youngstown, Ohio, there was a large foreign vote, mostly wet, and that not all the business and professional men were dry, yet that community registered an overwhelming majority at the last election for prohibition, and it was the vote of the workmen that brought this about."

Opposition Not Disinterested

"It is true that certain Labor organizations are opposed to prohibition, but these men represent various crafts that are engaged in the manufacture, sale and distribution of alcoholic liquors. I hold no brief against these men and I would do them a good turn if it lay in my power to do so, but the fact remains that they are engaged in the manufacture and sale of that which is the greatest enemy that the working people have in this land today. Therefore, as one who has the welfare of the working people at heart, I feel it my duty to oppose not those men personally, but this institution which they are upholding."

NEW CHICAGO AIR
MAIL SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Beginning on June 20, a new Chicago-New York air mail schedule will be made effective. It is announced here by Oliver J. Sproul, superintendent of the air mail service at Chicago. A plane will leave Chicago for Cleveland, Ohio, at 2:30 p.m., arriving in Cleveland at about 6 o'clock, where the mail will then be transferred to the Twentieth Century Limited train for New York City. This will give Chicago business houses until 2 o'clock to deliver New York mail at the main post office in Chicago, instead of 11 o'clock, as under the present system.

SUNDAY PAPERS HIGHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Beginning June 15, the retail price of the Sunday issue of the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Francisco Examiner, the Oakland Tribune, the Los Angeles Times, and the Los Angeles Examiner, was raised to 19 cents a copy, instead of 5 cents. Publishers of newspapers in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, had already raised the price of the Sunday edition.

COAL-OWNERS AND
ROYALTY RENTS

Lord Durham and Other British Mine-Owners Give Evidence Before Coal Commission—Right of Ownership Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—In accordance with the request of Mr. Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, Lord Durham, Lord Dunsford, and Lord Dunsford were called as witnesses before a sitting of the Coal Commission.

A précis of Lord Durham's evidence was read, which stated that he owned the coal under 12,411 acres of land in the County of Durham. All this coal is let and is being worked or will be worked shortly. For at least 100 years prior to 1896, Lord Durham and his predecessors were amongst the largest colliery owners in the county of Durham. They not only held leases of coal belonging to others, but developed and worked a large portion of their own coal. In 1896 Lord Durham ceased to be a colliery owner, by selling to a company formed by Lord Joicey all his leasehold collieries and all his plant and machinery at all his collieries both freehold and leasehold, and at the same time leased to this company for 60 years the freehold coal worked by him. The tonnage rents payable by the company for this coal were a large sum, those paid by him to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for their immediately adjacent coal. Neither he nor his father had ever prevented coal being worked by refusing a lease.

Large Sums as Royalties

After giving further details, the précis states that in 1913 and 1918 respectively Lord Durham received:

	1913	1918
Royalty on his coal	£52,860 4 11	£55,620 4 6
Underground wayleaves	4,272 5 7	3,027 13 7
Rent on wayleaves	1,778 14 8	1,875 0 0
£58,911 5 2	£60,522 18 1	

This represented in 1913 royalty rents on 2,338,604 tons, or 5.242d. a ton. The underground wayleaves, shaft rents, and surface wayleaves were on 970,112 tons or 1.056d. a ton. In 1918 the figures were: royalty rents on 1,526,315 tons, or 5.6d. a ton, and underground wayleaves, etc., on 670,793 tons, or 1.083d. per ton.

It was pointed out that if a government official let the coal, he would have no personal interest in getting as much coal as possible. It was also contended that where a modification of leases was applied for, such adjustments were made expeditiously and without red tape under the present system; whereas if the government owned the coal, the procedure would tend to be complicated, cumbersome, and dilatory.

The Earl of Durham was then subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Smillie on the question of the right to ownership and the problem of poor collieries. Asked by Mr. Smillie if there would be any harm in working the mines of the Nation as a whole under the government, Lord Durham said he was not at all sure that the government would be the proper authority to carry it out successfully.

Prior Right to Property

Asked by Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, who he thought had a prior right to any property, the man who made it economically valuable or those who lived upon its being economically valuable, Lord Durham replied: "I do not think that there is any prior right. There is only one person who has a right to his property, and that is the man who owns it."

Lord Dunsford was the next witness. He gave details of the extent of his property under which there was coal, and the amount in royalties received by him.

The next witness was the Earl of Dunsford, who said that the output of coal on his estate for the year 1918, which was about an average year, was 2,318,248 tons. The average royalty per ton on the fixed and sliding scale was 6d. There was only one colliery where the payment was on sliding scale, and there the scale worked out at 11d. a ton. The amount received for the year 1918 was £58,854 from royalties, and £5516 from wayleaves.

FIVE-DAY WEEK
FOR JEWS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United Synagogue of America, in session here, went on record as favoring the 44-hour week for Jewish workers, to be distributed over five days, enabling them to have all of Saturday for observance of their Sabbath. The organization adopted a resolution approving the League of Nations covenant, and appointed a committee to go to Washington and urge adoption of a clause providing for equal religious and civil rights for Jews everywhere.

ENCYCLOPEDIA AND
HISTORY OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The American Federation of Labor History, Encyclopedia, and Reference Work, compiled by William C. Robarts, a member of the International Typographical Union, who has devoted nearly a year to the task in Washington, is just off the press. It reviews the American Labor movement from official records and from speeches

made in the 38 conventions of the federation.

The section devoted to the war contains 84 subjects, including decisive declarations by Labor officials. In the encyclopedia section there are 800 subjects in condensed form covering the existence of the federation, and under the title "Labor in Europe" are reports on the Zurich Congress in 1913, the Inter-Allied Labor Conference, in London in 1918, and a comparison of the Labor movement in the United States with Labor movements in European nations. The reconstruction program of the federation as drafted by a committee appointed at the 1918 convention is reprinted.

A complete list of all the unions affiliated with the federation, a description of benefit systems and cooperative societies, a digest of safety laws for workers, and a list of federal court decisions affecting Labor are other features. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States also are given. Many other facts will be found of interest not only to the members of the Labor movement but to the student of the rise of trades unionism.

LARGER PAY FOR
WOMEN PREDICTED

Coming of Equal Suffrage in United States Is Expected to Result in a More Just Valuation of Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—More complete emancipation of woman in the industrial field, wherein she has been persistently denied not only wages in proportion to the value of her work but, under present cost conditions, denied a living wage as well, is predicted with the coming of woman suffrage as favored by Congress. Concerted action by the women voters of the Nation, it is confidently believed, will result in a definite and equitable arrangement whereby ability and length of service, in the cases of women as well as of men, will determine the earning power of an individual.

The practice among employers in the eastern portion of the United States, at least, is to regard woman labor as essentially the coming of woman suffrage as favored by Congress. Concerted action by the women voters of the Nation, it is confidently believed, will result in a definite and equitable arrangement whereby ability and length of service, in the cases of women as well as of men, will determine the earning power of an individual.

Miss Gillespie, who is identified with all the major activities of the commission, has worked particularly to improve the working conditions of women in Massachusetts. Referring to the generally created impression that woman labor, as a whole, is less efficient than that done by men, Miss Gillespie said, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Unskilled" is the word used by nine employers out of ten, to define the kind of work that women do, but it is not given consideration that these women, under working conditions similar to those enjoyed by men, would most surely "find themselves." In a large number of cases, as a matter of fact, women employees are found to be more efficient than men placed upon the same work; yet the woman almost invariably draws less salary, because it has been "figured" from the outset that her work is a cheap proposition. Even in the isolated cases wherein an employer shows himself willing to raise his women workers' wages to the increases, with very few exceptions, have been too small to meet the inflation of living costs."

"Rarely has the advance of wages paid to women risen above 33.3 per cent, but food and clothing, on the other hand, have jumped from 100 to 200 per cent in cost. In classifying employers, I should say that those who hire men in the greater proportion grant wage increases with comparative frequency, while those whose help consists chiefly of women are slower to yield to demands. Possibly working girls as a whole do not measure up to the standard set by men; for such a state of affairs, however, if it does exist, the 'bosses' themselves are to blame. These girls, many of them, ought to be better housed and nourished; life should be made less a colorless grind, more one of comfort and diversion. Then the average working girl at the desk or counter would be stimulated to greater productive effort than can now be the case."

"Fear of organization, it is well known, has prompted a number of employers in and about Boston to grant the wage demands of women. In securing working rights, few weapons such as that of organization exist. Even after a temporary difficulty is adjusted, the failure of a group of workers to carry out their plans to organize is unwarrantable."

"To sum up the situation, our women employees, of whom many are the sole support of families, should be paid more in proportion to the value of the work they do than is now the case. Then the one great grievance of this class shall have been brought to an equitable and a final adjustment."

CRAFT UNIONISTS'
DISPUTE IN ENGLAND

Friction Between Them and Advocates of One Big Union Has Prevailed Since Formation of Building Workers Union

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The pretty little quarrel between the craft unions and the advocates of One Big Union appears to be turning out rather badly for the latter, as far as the building industry is concerned.

The friction between the parties has been more or less noticeable ever since the formation of the Building Workers Industrial Union five years ago, but, as with other industrial questions, matters were allowed to rest during the period of hostilities, only to burst forth with the full vigor and fury which 4½ years of war had suppressed. The result was that in the case of a large scheme of construction which a firm of contractors was carrying out on behalf of the government, the craft unions intimated to their employers that on and after a certain date they would refuse to work with members of the Industrial Union. The employers, in order to avert a strike, forthwith dispensed with the services of all the industrialists engaged upon the job. Gathering strength with their success in their first venture, the movement must ultimately spread to all other important works of construction.

Craft Unions' Drastic Action

This drastic action on the part of the craft unionists is not to be taken as an indication of the building workers' attitude toward the idea of industrial unionism or One Big Union. At the most, it only serves to illustrate the attitude of the trade unions toward this particular industrial union, particularly the manner in which it was initiated five years ago, at the termination of the building trades' lockout upon the decision of certain malcontents inside the craft unions to secede from their respective organizations and start in business on their own.

No! the average worker in the building trades believes in organization by industry, that his industrial life is interwoven with that of his fellow workers in adjoining trades, and that eventually there must be such a reorganization of existing unions as to bring every worker in the industry, skilled and unskilled, under one banner, one set of rules, one administration. But he is also firmly of the belief that this should be accomplished by the amalgamation of those unions now catering for the building industry and not by setting up another organization on the best approved I. W. W. lines. American conditions may or may not be favorable to the growth of the I. W. W., but the English trade unionist has no place for it in his schemes of industrial solidarity.

Propagandists of the best approved American plan absolutely failed to obtain any appreciable measure of support in a campaign initiated in England a few years ago. The British trade unionist politely but firmly refused to abandon his so-called "obso-

"Unskilled" is the word used by nine employers out of ten, to define the kind of work that women do, but it is not given consideration that these women, under working conditions similar to those enjoyed by men, would most surely "find themselves." In a large number of cases, as a matter of fact, women employees are found to be more efficient than men placed upon the same work; yet the woman almost invariably draws less salary, because it has been "figured" from the outset that her work is a cheap proposition. Even in the isolated cases wherein an employer shows himself willing to raise his women workers' wages to the increases, with very few exceptions, have been too small to meet the inflation of living costs."

"Rarely has the advance of wages paid to women risen above 33.3 per cent, but food and clothing, on the other hand, have jumped from 100 to 200 per cent in cost. In classifying employers, I should say that those who hire men in the greater proportion grant wage increases with comparative frequency, while those whose help consists chiefly of women are slower to yield to demands. Possibly working girls as a whole do not measure up to the standard set by men; for such a state of affairs, however, if it does exist, the 'bosses' themselves are to blame. These girls, many of them, ought to be better housed and nourished; life should be made less a colorless grind, more one of comfort and diversion. Then the average working girl at the desk or counter would be stimulated to greater productive effort than can now be the case."

"Fear of organization, it is well known, has prompted a number of employers in and about Boston to grant the wage demands of women. In securing working rights, few weapons such as that of organization exist. Even after a temporary difficulty is adjusted, the failure of a group of workers to carry out their plans to organize is unwarrantable."

"To sum up the situation, our women employees, of whom many are the sole support of families, should be paid more in proportion to the value of the work they do than is now the case. Then the one great grievance of this class shall have been brought to an equitable and a final adjustment."

lete" craft organization for the "modern" industrial policy.

The Building Workers Industrial Union is the solitary exception; and, to be fair to that body, it should be stated that it harbors none of the tactics and characteristics of its confrères on the other side of the Atlantic.

There is much to be said in extenuation of the manner in which the English edition came into existence. The union was formed as the result of much blundering on the part of a number of craft union leaders during a long and bitter lockout in 1914, when the loyalty of thousands of craft unionists suffered a severe test.

One Big Union

There have been many attempts to create an industrial union in the engineering trades, too, during the past few years. Every strike of any magnitude to which the national executives have refused official recognition has furnished an opportunity for the promoters of the new union to spread their gospel, and it is pleasing to note that the sound common sense of the worker has prevented that rally to the new banner in the numbers which the enthusiasts expected. Whatever measure of support the One Big Union has been able to command must surely now be regarded as a diminishing quantity with the fiasco of the experiment in the building trades before it.

To return to the boycott of the industrialists in the building trades: the intervention of the Ministry of Labor was sought with a view to arbitration, but the craft unions refused to submit the matter for the consideration of any court. The Ministry, following their policy of impartiality, wisely refused to be drawn into the quarrel unless asked to do so by both parties. There the matter is for the present, and unless something quite unforeseen happens, the Building Workers Industrial Union, which saw the light of day with such a flourish of trumpets, seems likely to go under, as it is extremely improbable that those workers now enrolled under the banner will content themselves with seeking employment in the usual districts, generally regarded as the refuge of the non-unionists, but will return to their craft unions and there concentrate their activities in bringing about their ideal of One Big Union by the simple and safer process of amalgamation.

DEMAND FOR FARM
LABOR INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That no Labor problem is more serious than that of supplying adequate farm labor, is declared by the National Board of Farm Organizations in an appeal it has sent to Congress to continue the United States Employment Service. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, director of that service in this State, has issued an appeal to the unemployed to take work on farms.

Farm labor is short, despite the fact that there is a surplus of Labor in certain centers. Unemployment in New York City, Dr. Kirchwey says, is greater now than at any time since the armistice. He adds that the man who is jobless, and especially the unskilled man, has no alternative except to go back to the farm.

"DAY OFF" SOUGHT
BY DISPATCHERS

Formerly Classified as Officials, They May Act as Union in Order to Win Their Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Possible steps by the American Train Dispatchers Association to obtain one day of rest in seven will be discussed at the annual convention of the organization, which opened here yesterday. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told by J. G. Luhrs, president of the organization, that the proposal has been submitted to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads. The association probably will adopt the methods of a Labor organization in order to win what has been denied the dispatchers for the last 30 years, Mr. Luhrs said. The dispatchers, he added, have been classed as officials in the past to avoid collective bargaining, but now the convention expects to get an expression from the members as to affiliation of the dispatchers with the other railroad brotherhoods, or possibly with the American Federation of Labor.

The dispatchers, according to Mr. Luhrs, did not press the matter of one day's rest in seven last year because of the war. They are contending for an eight-hour day and a six-day week. A day of rest for the dispatchers, he said, would be a step toward greater efficiency in transportation. There are 5143 train dispatchers in the United States, who handle the entire direct train movement, and only 1700 of them are on duty at any one time. The magnitude of their scope of territory can only be appreciated, said Mr. Luhrs, when such facts are called to the public's attention.

ZONE POSTAL RATE
LAW IS ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the zone postage law tends to Russinize the American people to the extent that it limits or prevents the free distribution of the reading matter which has been their chief means of general information of all kinds of educational news, is declared in a special report of the committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Appealing for repeal of the law, the report says in part:

"If a people are to be brought under bondage, their sources of information are first cut off, for they are then more easily to be subjugated. We deplore this tendency."

"This zoning law also tends to foster sectional and narrow views of affairs, to destroy the national unity and harmony of interest and purpose, and to prevent the maintenance of a common understanding throughout the country. To the extent that this is effected is the strength of the Nation diminished."

"The law, in our opinion, is extremely harmful, and whatever revenue it may produce is gained at a sacrifice which the country can ill afford."

Waltham—the Official Timekeeper
of Seven Great Nations

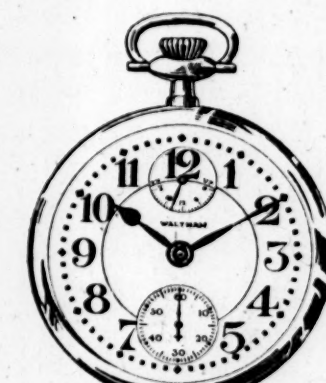
When the horological experts of a nation undertake the selection of an official timekeeper for their country, they are not influenced by the reputation or the beauty of any watch they examine.

Calmly and scientifically they test and compare, looking through the surface of each watch into its works. It is there they find their answer.

And the watch-scientists of seven great nations selected Waltham as their country's time-standard because it satisfied their demands for absolute and unflinching accuracy.

Reliable dealers everywhere take pleasure in recommending the Waltham Vanguard Watch, for they know that it will give its purchaser permanent pleasure and satisfaction.

Ask your jeweler to explain the advantages of the Vanguard's jeweled main wheel, diamond end stones, recoiling click, Breguet hairspring, and the exclusive winding indicator which signals when the watch needs winding. These, and other improvements, have made



The Vanguard
A world-famous Railroad watch
23 and 19 jewels
\$60 and up

WALTHAM
THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

JUSTICE, SAYS MR. CLEMENCEAU, IS THE BASIS OF PEACE

ALLIED REPLY TO GERMAN PROPOSALS

Fundamentals of Original Conditions Vigorously Upheld as Establishing Peace of Justice but Modifications Are Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—In connection with the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals, which was handed to the German delegation at 6 o'clock on Monday evening by Paul Dautast, secretary-general of the Peace Conference, it is understood that at the eleventh hour the Council of Four reverted to the establishment of military control on the left bank of the Rhine instead of civil administration. An additional delay of 48 hours has been granted to the Germans in which to decide whether they will sign the treaty. This makes the exact time of expiry 7 o'clock Monday evening.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The final reply of the allied and associated powers to the conditions of peace handed to the Germans at Versailles on May 7, was delivered to the German delegation today and made public shortly after. A covering letter from Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German delegation, was published at the same time.

The detailed reply to the counter-proposals of the Germans takes up in its order each of the objections made by the enemy to the provisions of the original peace treaty. Among the modifications to the treaty which are accorded to by the conference are frontier rectifications for west Prussia, a plebiscite in upper Silesia, with a guarantee to Germany that she will receive fair treatment in securing mineral products from that region; modifications in the clauses relating to finance, economic, and waterways; phrases of the treaty, permission for Germany to retain 200,000 men in its army temporarily and a promise to furnish Germany within a month with a full list of the persons who are to be tried for responsibility for the great conflict and violations of the laws of war.

Taking up the subject of penalties, the reply enters into a discussion of the immediate cause of the war, and says that the conflict was brought about through the "decision, deliberately taken, of the statesmen of Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest." It is pointed out that even "the German memorandum admits that Germany authorized Austria-Hungary to settle the Serbian question on her own initiative, and moreover, supported Austria's rejection of Serbia's 'extraordinary concessions.'" It is declared that Germany steadily rejected every proposal for a conference and did not urge moderation until all hope of avoiding war had vanished. German attempts to throw the blame on Russia, because of her mobilization of her army, it is pointed out, is vitiated by the fact that this mobilization was the immediate result of Austria's action.

War Was No Sudden Decision

"But the outbreak of the war," the reply says, "was no sudden decision taken in a difficult crisis; it was the logical outcome of a policy of domination, aggression, and war founded by Bismarck for decades. Hypnotized by Germany's spirit of blood and iron, Germany set about sowing suspicion and discord among the nations; conspiring with elements of unrest in every land, steadily increasing armaments and mobilizing the universities, press, pulpit, and governmental authority to inductinate the gospel of hatred and force. The essential truth of these charges is admitted by the Germans themselves through their revolution."

"The war was a crime deliberately plotted against the life and liberties of the people of Europe. It brought death and mutilation to millions, starvation, unemployment, and disease stalk across the continent from end to end. The punishment of those responsible for bringing on these calamities is essential on the score of justice and as a deterrent for others who may be tempted to follow their example."

The reply asserts the powers cannot "intrust the trial of those responsible to those who have been their accomplices." The tribunals established for the trial of those under charges will represent the deliberate judgment of the greater part of the civilized world, and there can be no question of admitting the right of jurisdiction of representatives of countries which took no part in the war. The Allies, it is declared, will stand by the verdict of history for the impartiality and justice with which the accused will be tried. The accused will be insured full rights to defense and the judgment of the tribunal will have the most solemn judicial character. The allied and associated powers are prepared to submit a final list of those who must be handed over to justice within one month of the signing of the treaty.

Refuse to Enter Discussion

The Allies and associated powers refuse to enter into a discussion on the reparations clauses, but certain concessions are made, especially as the German proposals are said to "present a view so distorted and inexact as to raise a doubt if the clauses were calmly and carefully examined." The problem of reparations is of such extraordinary magnitude and complexity that it can be solved only by a continuing body, limited in personnel and invested with broad powers. The Reparation Commission is, the

reply declares, instructed to exercise its powers as to insure in the interest of all as early and complete a discharge by Germany of her reparations obligations as is consistent with the true maintenance of the social, economic, and financial structure of Germany. It is pointed out that the commission is not an "engine of oppression" nor a device for interfering with Germany's sovereignty. Its business is to fix what is to be paid, satisfy itself that Germany can pay, and report in case Germany does not pay. The commission cannot prescribe or enforce taxes or dictate the character of the German budget, but may examine the latter to see if any modification is desirable, probably in Germany's interests, and to be assured that German taxation is at least as heavy as the heaviest allied taxation.

It is pointed out that not only are the conditions not incompatible with the creation by Germany of a commission to represent her in dealing with the Reparation Commission and for such cooperation as may be necessary, but it is greatly to be desired that she will take exactly that step.

Germany May Submit Proposals

The powers are willing that within four months of the signature of the treaty Germany may submit any proposal she may choose to make. In particular, she may offer a lump sum for all or part of her liability, undertake to reconstruct all or part of a damaged district, offer labor, technical service or material for reconstruction, or, in short, suggest any feasible plan to simplify the assessment of damage, eliminate any question from the scope of the inquiry, promote the performance of the work, or accelerate the definition of the ultimate amount to be paid. Germany must, however, negotiate direct with the powers concerned before making the proposals, submit them in unambiguous form, and accept the reparations clauses as matters beyond dispute. No arguments or appeals directed to any alteration will be entertained.

Within two months thereafter the allied and associated powers will answer such proposals and agree to consider seriously and fairly any suggestions made. It is said the problem is largely one of statistics, of which the powers have received but one side. Germany is invited to produce evidence which will accelerate final decision.

The reply says that the Germans made no definite offer as to reparations, but "gave only vague expressions of willingness to do something." The sum of 100,000,000,000 marks, which was mentioned in the enemy counter-proposals, is said to give the impression of an extensive offer, which upon examination it proves not to be. Interest was not to be paid, and until 1928 there would be no substantial payment, after which there could be a series of undefined installments running over nearly half a century.

Declaring that the resumption of German industry is of interest to the Allies, as well as to Germany, the reply declares that commercial facilities will not be withheld from Germany, but they will afford to Germany facilities for food and supplies, raw materials and overseas transport, under conditions "which cannot be laid down in advance."

Reparation Prior to Other Debts

"Meanwhile the treaty must be signed," the reply declares. "The burdens of Germany undoubtedly are heavy, but they are imposed under conditions of justice by peoples whose social well-being and economic prosperity have been gravely impaired by wrongs which it is beyond the utmost power of Germany to repair."

In the financial section of the reply it is stipulated that reparation must be made prior to the settlement of all other German public debts, with such exceptions as the commission may approve. Payment for food may also be a first charge, and gold may be exported on approval. Germany must pay the expense of military occupation, as an essential guarantee of peace and war material surrendered after the armistice cannot be credited against reparation. Liberated territories will bear their portion of the pre-war debt, but will not assume any part of the war debt itself.

"After the events of the war," it is said, "the Powers have the right to demand that Germany be no longer intimately involved in their financial or economical life, or in that of Germany's former allies or Russia. As the greater part of Germany's foreign securities must be liquidated, the protection of German holders will no longer justify German participation in international organization."

The right is reserved to demand of Germany also her credit in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

In the discussion of the economic clauses, the reply states that the fundamentals enunciated by President Wilson and embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations as to the equality of trade conditions will be brought into effect when the world returns to normal, but in the meantime a transitory régime is essential to save certain allied states from a position of economic inferiority because of the damage done to their territories during the war. Reciprocity is impossible at present, and a general and indiscriminate reapplication of multilateral and bilateral treaties cannot be accepted.

Consular Relations

Consular relations are not reciprocally established owing to the war activity of German consuls. Private property of Germans abroad can be justly used to meet reparation charges. The property of German institutions for research and education, it is held, "cannot be immune in the light of their past activities."

The German proposals relative to aerial navigation have not been accepted. It is pointed out that German objections to the clauses pertaining to ports and waterways are too general to admit of a detailed reply. After outlining the objections made in the German counter-proposals, the reply declares that until the transitory period is passed and general conventions can be laid down, it has appeared essential that the requirements of this section of the treaty must be enforced. Provision is made for the extension of these requirements and for the ultimate grant of reciprocity, but only after five years, unless the League of Nations decides to prolong the period. No attempt is made to prevent the legitimate use of Germany of her economic resources, but rather to secure freedom of transit for young landlocked states. The commission established by this section of the treaty will function, not alone over German territory, but over at least one allied country as well, it is said.

The notes already sent in reply to the German notes relative to the Labor clauses of the treaty are said to cover the subject. The treaty makes provision for the protection of Labor in ceded territories, and a plan for referring all cases not reached by direct negotiation to impartial technical commissions is inserted in the convention. In making up the clauses referring to guarantees the reply quotes an address by President Wilson, in which he said: "The reason why peace must be guaranteed is that one of the parties to that peace has proved that his promises are not worthy of faith."

Military Occupation to Continue

Military occupation by the Allies will continue as a guarantee for the execution of the treaty. There will also be constituted a civilian body called the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, consisting of four members, representing Belgium, France, Great Britain and the United States. It shall have executive powers and its members shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The civilian administration shall remain in the hands of the German authorities under German law, except where it may be necessary for the High Commission to act. The Allies retain the right to requisition in kind and to demand services. Germany will be responsible for the expenses of the High Commission as well as for those of military occupation.

Germany will undertake to place at the disposal of the allied troops such military establishment and accommodations as may be required. The transport service and the telegraphic and postal personnel will obey orders given on behalf of the commander-in-chief of the Allies' armies for military purposes. The High Commission will have the power, wherever it considers it necessary, to declare a state of siege in any part or all of the territory concerned.

German Objections

German objections to the separation of portions of the Empire and colonies are thus disposed of: East Prussia—Germany's refusal to accept the separation of East Prussia from the rest of Germany is met by the statement that East Prussia was so separated for many hundreds of years, has been always recognized in Germany as a German colony and not as an original German land. It was not actually included in the political frontiers of Germany until 1866. It is said. It is pointed out that Germany's objection to the holding of a plebiscite in certain parts of East Prussia causes surprise, especially when she admits doubt as to the nationality of the inhabitants and professes assent to the theory of self-determination.

Provisions as to Danzig

Danzig—The provisions as to Danzig stipulate that the city is to resume

the character it held for many centuries when, as a Hanseatic city, it lay outside the frontiers of Germany. As the population is predominantly German, the city will not be incorporated in Poland, but it is essential that there should be a close connection between them, and that Poland should have the sole sea port available to her kept free from all foreign domination.

Memel—The reply states that the session of Memel does not conflict with the theory of nationality, for, while the city itself is in large part German, the district as a whole has always been Lithuanian.

Upper Silesia—While upper Silesia was not formerly part of the Kingdom of Poland, the majority of its population are Polish in origin and speech. In deference to the German claims, however, the territory shall be immediately ceded to Poland, but a plebiscite shall be held in order to meet any further criticism. The liquidation of German property there is to be safeguarded and Germany will be allowed to purchase mineral products, including coal, on the same terms as the Poles. Germans transferred to Poland are to be protected as to language, religion, and education.

Heligoland—Provision is made for the protection of the interests of the people of Heligoland and of peaceful navigation and the fishing industry there, in accordance with Germany's demand. The harbor that is to be destroyed does not include that which is used by fishing vessels. The destruction will be solely to prevent the rearmament of the island.

Former German Colonies

The reply states that no concessions can be made as to former German colonies and German rights outside of Europe. It is declared that the allied and associated governments cannot "again abandon 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 persons to a fate from which the war has delivered them." Abuses which have attended German colonial civilization are said to have been admitted by German leaders and it is felt necessary to guard the security of the colonies and the peace of the world against a military imperialism which sought to establish a basis for interference and intimidation against other powers.

The loss of the colonies will not hinder Germany's normal economic development. It is declared, it being asserted that in 1910 but 1/2 per cent of Germany's imports and 1/2 per cent of her exports was with her own colonies. It is shown by experience, the reply says, that but a very small proportion of the excess German population would go to the German colonies. The ideal of private rights will apply to railroads and mines if Germany can prove their private ownership, with the exception of the case of Kiaochow. The natives of the colonies which will be administered under mandates will not bear any part of the German debt, and the Allies reserve full liberty to determine the conditions under which Germans may establish themselves in colonial regions. They ask that Germany agree in advance to humanitarian conventions as to the traffic in arms, spirits, and the like.

Reasons for Military Terms

The military terms were not drawn solely with a view of making it impossible for Germany to resume her policy of military aggression, but also as the first step toward the general limitation of armaments. As the colossal growth in armaments in the past few decades was, it is asserted, forced upon Europe by Germany, it is right, the reply declares, that the process of limitation should begin with her. The Allies are willing, in the interest of general peace and the welfare of the German people, to allow Germany to reduce her army more gradually than stipulated in the original draft of the treaty.

Within three months she must have reduced her army to a maximum of 200,000 men, and at the end of that three months and every three months

thereafter to allow allied military experts to fix her military strength for the succeeding three months, the object being to reach the 100,000 stipulated in the original treaty as soon as possible, and at least by March 31, 1920. Fortresses situated in the neutral zone east of the Rhine not occupied by the powers will be dismantled in six months, and those in occupied territory will be dismantled when ordered by the allied high command.

The naval terms, while leaving Germany adequate naval forces for protection and police duty, must, the reply states, be accepted unconditionally, the details to be worked out by the naval commission after the peace treaty is signed. No financial measures are contemplated as regards the surrender of the warships, which must be unconditional.

Mr. Clemenceau's Covering Letter

The covering letter from Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German delegation, in part:

"Mr. President, the allied and associated powers have given the most earnest consideration to the observations of the German delegates of the draft treaty of peace. The reply protests against the peace on the ground that it conflicts with the terms upon which the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, was signed, and that it is a peace of violence and not of justice. The protest of the German delegation shows that they fail to understand the position in which Germany stands today. They seem to think that Germany has only to make sacrifices in order to attain peace; as if this were but the end of some mere struggle for territory and power. The allied and associated powers, therefore, feel it necessary to begin their reply by a clear statement of the judgment of the world, which has been forged by practically the whole of civilized mankind."

"In the view of the allied and associated powers, the war which began on Aug. 1, 1914, was the greatest crime against humanity and freedom of the people that any nation calling itself civilized, has ever consciously committed."

"Germany's responsibility, however, is not confined to having planned and started the war. She is no less responsible for the savage and inhuman manner in which it was conducted. Though Germany was itself the guarantor of Belgium, she violated a solemn promise to respect the neutrality of this undefending people. Not content with this, they deliberately carried out a series of promiscuous shootings and burnings with the sole object of terrifying the inhabitants into submission by the very frightfulness of their action."

"The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. The terrible responsibility which lies at her doors can be seen in the fact that not less than 7,000,000 dead lie buried in Europe, while more than 20,000,000 others carry upon them the evidence of wounds and suffering, because Germany saw fit to gratify her lust for tyranny by resort to war."

Attitude of Allies

"The allied and associated powers believe that they will be false to those who have given their all to save the freedom of the world if they consent to treat war on any other basis than as a crime against humanity and right."

"This attitude of the allied and associated powers was made perfectly plain to Germany during the war by their principal statesmen. It was defined by President Wilson in his speech of April 6, 1918, and explicitly and categorically accepted by the German people as a principle governing the Peace Conference. 'Everything that I say, fellow countrymen,' everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response, the will, the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thoughts and utterly defeat the force of those

who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or domination as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

"It was set forth clearly in a speech of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, dated Dec. 14, 1917: 'There is no security in any land without certainty of punishment. There is no protection for life, property or money in a state where the criminal is more powerful than the law. The law of nations is no exception, and until it has been vindicated, the peace of the world will always be at the mercy of any nation whose professors have assiduously taught it to believe that no crime is wrong so long as it leads to the aggrandizement and enrichment of the country to which they owe allegiance. There have been many variations of this story of world criminal states. We are dealing with one of them now.'

No Compromise With Justice

"It was made clear also in an address of Mr. Clemenceau Sept. 19, 1918: 'What do they (the French soldiers) want? What do we ourselves want? To fight, to fight victoriously and unceasingly, until the hour when the enemy shall understand that no compromise is possible between such crime and justice.'

"Similarly Mr. Orlando, speaking on Oct. 3, 1918, declared: 'We shall obtain peace when our enemies recognize that humanity has the right and duty to safeguard itself against a continuance of such causes as have brought about this terrible slaughter; and that the blood of millions of men calls not for the vengeance, but for the realization of those high ideals for which it has been so generously shed. Nobody thinks of employing—even by way of legitimate retaliation—methods of brutal violence or of overbearing domination, or of suffocation of the freedom of any people—methods and policies which made the whole world rise against the Central Powers. But nobody will contend that the moral order can be restored simply because he who is defeated in his iniquitous endeavor declares that he has renounced his aim. Questions intimately affecting the peaceful life of nations, once raised, must obtain the solution which justice requires.'

"Justice therefore is the only possible basis for the settlement of the accounts of this terrible war. Justice is what the German delegation asks

for and says that Germany has been promised. But it must be justice for all. There must be justice for the dead and wounded and for those who have been orphaned and bereaved, that Europe might be freed from Prussian despotism. There must be justice for the peoples who now stagger under war debts which exceed thirty billion, that liberty might be saved. There must be justice for those millions whose homes and lands, ships and property, German savagery has spoiled and destroyed."

The Uttermost Reparation

"This is why the allied and associated powers have insisted as a cardinal feature of the treaty that Germany must undertake to make reparation to the very uttermost of her power, for reparation for wrongs inflicted is of the essence of justice. That is why they insist that those individuals who are most clearly responsible for German aggression and for those acts of barbarity and inhumanity which have disgraced the German conduct of the war must be handed over to the justice which has not been meted out to them at home. That, too, is why Germany must submit for a few years to certain special disabilities and arrangements, the mines and the machinery of neighboring countries, not during battle, but, with the deliberate and calculated purpose of enabling her own industries to seize their markets before their industries could recover from the devastation thus wantonly inflicted upon them."

"It is only justice that restitution should be made and that these wronged peoples should be safeguarded for a time from the competition of a nation whose industries are intact and have even been fortified by machinery stolen from occupied territories. If these things are hardships for Germany, they are hardships which Germany has brought upon herself. Somebody must suffer for the consequences of the war. Is it to be Germany or the peoples she has wronged? Not to do justice to all concerned would only leave the world open to fresh calamities. If the German people themselves, or any other nation, are to be deterred from following the footsteps of Prussia; if mankind is to be lifted out of the belief that war for selfish ends is legitimate to any state; if the old era is to be left behind and nations as well as individuals are to be brought beneath the reign of law, even if there is to be early reconciliation and appeasement, it will be because those responsible for concluding the war have had the courage to see that justice is not deflected for the sake of convenient peace."



NEWLY ARRIVED SUMMERY

Blouses, Sport Skirts, Sweaters
Dress and Sport Hats, Dusters, Motor Coats and Summer Travel Suits

SUMMER BLOUSES

That are more than half the summer Costume, in charming new modes of original types in Tailored, Dress and Sport Models.

Priced \$2.75 to \$35

SUMMER SPORT SKIRTS

In which all the lines of Fashion are maintained, yet allowing comfortable freedom for activity. Scotch Wool Plaids, Linen, French Pique, Cotton Repp and Tropical Cloths.

Priced \$7.50 to \$27.50

SUMMER SWEATERS

Take new turns: the Smartest Coat, Tuxedo and Slip-on Models obtainable anywhere. And the shades that are the vogue.

Priced \$5 to \$55

DRESS AND SPORT HATS

Refreshingly different in combinations of Straw and Taffeta, "Jackson Standard" Sailors and hand-embroidered Hats. The products of our own workroom.

Priced \$7.50 to \$25

DUSTERS AND OIL SILK RAINCOATS

Desirable companions on your outdoor trips.

Priced \$19.50 to \$45

STREET, TRAVEL AND MOTOR COATS

Our exacting standard. Of Evers, Bolivia, Serge, Lustrola and Crystal Cord.

Priced \$57.50 to \$110

POLO COATS OF SUMMER WEIGHT

In regulation buff color and almost weightless but warm.

Priced \$85 and \$95

Knitted Worsted Jersey Suits

In Summertime Weight

THESE SUITS ARE UNEXCELLED FOR SERVICE

Priced \$31.50 to \$65

and a diversity of styles:

HEATHER MIXTURES, SILVERTONES OR SOLID STAPLE COLORS. ALSO WHITE FLANNEL AND JERSEY.

The Styles are specialized for us and without duplicates elsewhere

Jackson & Co.

161 Tremont Street

BOSTON

Near Keith's Theatre

Jerome
THE SPECIALTY SHOP OF
UPPER FIFTH AVENUE

Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Final Reductions
The Season's Loveliest Creations
at a Fraction of Former Prices

GOWNS SUITS WRAPS BLOUSES
661 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Between 52nd and 53rd Streets

—real efficiency in handling MAPS

Post your MAPS on a
MULTIPLEX
Map Fixture

Each map conveniently displayed—always ready for quick reference and close inspection. No stooping. Made in several sizes for wall, desk and floor.

Write for illustrated folder
MULTIPLEX DISPLAY
FIXT. CO.
222 N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

An Exceptional Assortment of Georgette Crepe Blouses, \$5

AT LEAST FIFTEEN STYLES in full ranges and almost as many more that are represented by a few of a kind, each and every one attractive, smartly of recent design and evidently of good value at the price. Mostly white and flesh pink, yet plenty of the new overseas blue, the popular tone of beige or bisque.

A number with round collarless neck. Many in square neck, panel front vestee effect. Others with large flat collars, roll collars, shawl collars, new small back collars.

Some slip-on models, others in slip-on effect, side closing. Plenty that close in front. Some have full finish around the neck.

Decorations include hand embroidery, embroidery in imitation of hand work, tucks, plaids, contrasting color embroidery, bands, etc.

Sufficient value for price to please the thrifty, sufficient style to satisfy the most exacting, and value and quality to suit those who wish to make their dollars do their fullest duty.

Second Floor, Center.

SIBERIA AS FUTURE
CANADIAN MARKETReport of Canadian Economic
Commission to That Country
Shows It Presents Wide Field
for Great Variety of ProductsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—As one of the results of the Canadian Economic Commission which recently visited Siberia, the following illuminating report has been drawn up by Messrs. C. J. Just and L. D. Wilgress, both of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who speak with the authority of long residence in Russia, during which period they have naturally made the closest study of everything connected with the vast territory dealt with by the report. "The investigations of the commission have convinced us that Siberia presents a large market for a great variety of products which are manufactured in Canada."

"Siberia proper, exclusive of Russian Central Asia, covers an area of 5,230,415 square miles, which is more than one-third greater than the total area of Canada. This territory stretches for a distance of approximately 6,000 miles from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and is bordered on the north by the Arctic Ocean and on the south by the outposts of the Chinese Empire, along the Mongolian and Manchurian frontiers."

"Within the borders of Siberia are found fertile plains of black earth; grazing prairie lands; rolling downs; rugged plateaus; extensive forests and frozen Arctic wastes. The territory is rich in agricultural resources, furs, minerals, and forest wealth."

Fertile Western Siberia

"Geographically and economically Siberia may be divided into three main divisions: Western Siberia, which comprises practically the whole of the watershed of the Ob River, and is made up of the provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk and the districts of Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk. From north to south, Western Siberia is composed of several zones. In the far north are the barren Arctic wastes, south of which is a wide extent of forest belt. About the fifty-sixth degree of latitude the forest belt merges imperceptibly into the arable zone, which is a continuation of the black earth region of Southern Russia. The bulk of the population of Siberia is settled in this arable zone, which economically is the most important part of the country. It was here that the stream of Slavonic immigration from European Russia was first directed, and it is here that European commercial influence is most widely spread and most deeply rooted. South of the black earth belt, commencing at about latitude 53, are dry steppes, suitable only for grazing and supporting a large number of horses, cattle and sheep. The southern boundary of Western Siberia is formed by the Altai mountain chain, which crosses the continent in a north-easterly direction. The foothills of the mountains provide some of the most fertile lands in Siberia, while the higher slopes afford excellent pastures."

"Central Siberia stretches from west of the Yenisei River to Lake Baikal and comprises the provinces of Yenisei, Irkutsk and Yakutsk. Most of this section of Siberia consists of forest lands. In the south there are rolling downs and semi-mountainous country covered for the most part by forests. In the valleys there are patches of arable land. The development of Central Siberia has been hindered owing to the distance from export markets, the rail to either the Pacific or Baltic seaboard being too long to permit, in normal times, the shipping abroad of the products of this region."

"The third district into which Siberia may be divided economically is that which is known as the Russian Far East, and stretches east from Lake Baikal to the Pacific Ocean. This section comprises the provinces of Trans-Baikalia, Amur, Maritime, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka. Commercially Eastern Siberia has always been distinct from the rest of the country. The trade has been controlled for the most part from Vladivostok, foreign goods being imported by sea, while western and central Siberia received supplies of foreign merchandise by rail through European Russia."

Forest Resources

"The climate of the Russian Far East is largely influenced by the Yablonny mountain chain which runs north-easterly from the mountains of Trans-Baikalia. This mountain chain protects the Amur River valley from the cold north winds. The slopes of the mountains are well wooded, and the forest resources of Eastern Siberia are important in connection with the future development of industry. This territory is also rich in minerals, while the fisheries of the Amur River and coast are an important potential source of wealth."

"There are only three agricultural districts of importance in the Russian Far East: (1) The Chita district of Trans-Baikalia is a sheltered valley with fertile soil; (2) the Amur valley, in the neighborhood of Blagoveshchensk, is a district of great fertility lying between the Yablonny mountains and the Amur River and watered by the Zeya and Burea rivers; (3) the Ussuri valley runs north for a distance of 400 miles from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk and is separated from the Pacific Coast by a range of mountains. "Eastern Siberia may be said to be the least developed portion of the country but, on the other hand, this district is rich in resources which should be utilized to a greater extent in the future. This will be reflected in a rapid growth of trade with the Pacific ports of Russia."

"In addition to serving Eastern Siberia, Vladivostok is also, to a certain extent, a port for northern Manchuria. The trade center of northern Man-

churia is Harbin, which is connected with Vladivostok by railway. The total population of this district is approximately 8,000,000, most of whom are Chinese engaged in agriculture."

"The population of Siberia has been variously estimated. The following table with figures taken from the Russian Year Book gives the population of the three divisions of Siberia on Jan. 1, 1912: Western Siberia, 7,408,700; central Siberia, 1,749,200; eastern Siberia, 1,352,300. Total, 10,510,200."

"It will thus be seen that of the total population of Siberia, approximately 70 per cent are settled on the agricultural lands of western Siberia. Doubling the Population

"To the above figures must be added a considerable immigration from European Russia, greatly augmented since the outbreak of the war by a stream of refugees driven from their homes by foreign invader or revolution. The population of many of the towns of Siberia has been more than doubled in the last few years. The total population of Siberia at the present time must be in the neighborhood of 14,000,000 people."

"The bulk consists of peasants, who are chiefly engaged in the raising of cereal crops, but who also keep cattle, horses, and other stocks. The proportion of peasants to the rest of the population is said to be over five to two. This fact must be borne in mind in connection with the supply of merchandise to Siberia. The demand is chiefly for goods adaptable to the requirements of the peasants. There is also a limited trade in articles for consumption among the population of the towns, but in this connection it must be remembered that the general standard of civilization is not so high as in Canada, while the purchasing power of the people is limited."

"Prior to the war, the area of land under cultivation in Siberia and the central Asiatic part of Russia was returned at 35,000,000 acres. This area exceeds the whole of the area under cultivation in Canada. The statistical position is as follows:

Cereals (wheat, barley, and rye)	Acres	Yield
Wheat.....	26,817,837	310,000,746 bushels
Oats.....	5,747,124	78,202,025 bushels
Potatoes.....	841,741	62,166,669 bushels
Cotton.....	1,068,898	209,012,496 pounds
Total under cultivation.....	35,799,620	

Importance of Dairying

"Dairying has become an industry of great importance in western Siberia since the building of the railway. In 1912 approximately 70,000 tons of butter were exported to foreign countries. The making of cheddar cheese has been taken up recently, with a view to supplying the English market. Associated with these developments may be mentioned the pig breeding industry, which has already reached large proportions, and it is expected that bacon will be an important article of export from western Siberia in the future."

"The provision of grain elevators and cold storage plants is considered necessary for the further development of Siberian agriculture. Openings for Canadian trade are presented by the providing of the machinery and supplies for the extension of these facilities."

"In addition to agriculture, the great resources of Siberia in minerals, forests, furs and fisheries, support a large part of the population. Mining is a most important industry throughout Siberia. The supply of machinery and equipment for the carrying on of an extension of this industry must continue to be a trade of considerable proportions. The deposits of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper have been energetically developed, mainly with British capital, in the Ural mountains, the Kirghiz steppes, in the Altai mountains, and in central and eastern Siberia. Placer mining is carried on throughout central and eastern Siberia, the fields of the Lena River and the Amur district being especially important."

"Coal is found in various parts of the country, and the rise in the price of wood has led to the exploitation of the mid-Siberian fields. Rich coalbeds exist on the island of Sakhalin, and along the Pacific coast. Deposits of iron ore are found near coal fields in the mountainous districts, but are waiting proper transportation facilities for their proper exploitation."

SPEAKING TOUR OF
PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson hopes to leave Paris for Washington on June 24 or 25, if the Germans sign the peace treaty. Immediately after his arrival in Washington, the President will address Congress. After clearing up pressing official business, he will start on his "swing around the circle" early in July.

It was said at the White House yesterday that the President expected to spend three weeks on his speaking tour, explaining the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant. He will visit the principal cities over the country. The President has also informed White House officials that he might discuss the league covenant in public addresses during his visit to Belgium this week.

UNITED STATES HAS
TWO NAVAL FLEETS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Orders making effective the proposed division of the United States naval forces into two fleets of equal strength, one to be called the Atlantic and the other the Pacific fleet, have been issued by the Navy Department. Admiral Henry B. Wilson will command the Atlantic and Admiral Hugh Rodman the Pacific fleet. Each of the two fleets will be composed of four divisions of battleships and dreadnaughts, two divisions of cruisers, 18 divisions of destroyers, three divisions of submarines and two divisions of mine-layers.

BEER INJUNCTION
APPEAL IS ARGUEDFederal Judges in New York
Reserve Decision Upon the
Right of Courts to Enjoin
Prosecution of the BrewersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Judges Henry G. Ward, Charles M. Hough and Henry W. Rogers reserved judgment yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals after hearing arguments on the appeal brought by Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, against the preliminary injunction granted by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court to the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company and others, restraining federal officials from interfering with the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol.

It is said that the side which loses in the Appellate Court will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Meantime, if it should be decided that 2.75 per cent beer is intoxicating, brewers will continue to manufacture in accordance with the rulings of the lower court will be liable to prosecution.

District Attorney Caffey, who opened the case, argued that the bill of complaint showed no ground for the interposition of equity, and should have been dismissed by the lower court; that affidavits submitted by the complainants did not strengthen their case or warrant the granting of a preliminary injunction; that it was erroneous to grant the injunction against the defendant McElligott and to restrain the district attorney and his subordinates from arrests and prosecutions on account of failures to affix revenue stamps or surrender them for cancellation, and that the injunction should be modified by striking out that prohibition.

Restraining Power Questioned

Colonel Caffey argued further that the United States District Court was without power to enjoin the United States District Attorney, and that such an official had never been restrained by injunction unless the statute under which he acted was unconstitutional. He declared that if the United States District Attorney failed to do his duty, he should be restrained, not by injunction, but by impeachment. He added that the action of the government contemplated no invasion of property rights, nor was there any proof whatever that it had entered into the District Attorney's thought to seize anybody's property.

William T. Guthrie, of the counsel for the brewers, called attention to the large property interests involved in the case, and declared that the taxes this year alone, if the manufacture of beer is permitted, will amount to \$3,600,000, at the new rate of \$6 per barrel, from the litigating companies alone. He alleged that his clients had been threatened with arrests, seizure of their plants, and with the imposition of innumerable penalties if the District Attorney were to carry into effect his expected determination to prosecute all infractions of the act of Nov. 21, 1918. He asserted that his clients had recently been indicted in Baltimore and Philadelphia for brewing 2.75 per cent beer, and that they had been led to believe they were protected by the injunction granted the brewers.

Declaring that the brewers had been selected at the present time for sacrifice, and that their business was to be destroyed under the plea of a war measure, as no other business had ever been destroyed, Mr. Guthrie asserted that his clients challenged the right of government officials to enforce that law when the President of the United States and others had declared that the need for such war measure no longer existed. He declared further that it was not a fair thing to do to stop the manufacture of liquor by brewers and distillers, as was contemplated, as when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted one year's leeway was provided before it should go into effect, in order that these brewers and distillers might have time to liquidate their business and take steps to minimize their losses.

President's Request Cited

Mr. Guthrie then proceeded to trace the history of the controversy of 2.75 per cent beer, and read the President's various proclamations concerning it. He also read decisions to show that the United States District Attorney was not immune from restraining injunctions, which he had been led to believe they were protected by the injunction granted the brewers.

Declaring that the brewers had been selected at the present time for sacrifice, and that their business was to be destroyed under the plea of a war measure, as no other business had ever been destroyed, Mr. Guthrie asserted that his clients challenged the right of government officials to enforce that law when the President of the United States and others had declared that the need for such war measure no longer existed. He declared further that it was not a fair thing to do to stop the manufacture of liquor by brewers and distillers, as was contemplated, as when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted one year's leeway was provided before it should go into effect, in order that these brewers and distillers might have time to liquidate their business and take steps to minimize their losses.

of fact that 2.75 per cent beer was not intoxicating.

Elihu Root, also of counsel for the brewers, who followed Mr. Guthrie, said that a business heretofore considered lawful, and protected by the laws of state and nation, was threatened with destruction, and that if the Attorney-General should persist in the enforcement of this law, irreparable injury would result before the possibility of a final hearing in the courts was realized.

Mr. Root cited proclamations of the President, dated Jan. 30 and March 4, 1919, removing restrictions upon the use of grain in the manufacture of non-intoxicating beverages; also that of May 20, 1919, recommending the repeal of legislation prohibiting the manufacture of light wines and beers, endeavoring to show that the necessity of such act as a war measure had passed. He further declared that neither public interest, nor any interest, was endangered by allowing this injunction to remain in force. Also that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and so concerned chiefly with the conduct of the war, was the best judge of what was necessary for the successful conduct of it.

Property Damage Pleaded

"There are two clouds hanging over this action," said Mr. Root. "One consists of the penalties—fines and imprisonment—prescribed by these acts of 1917 and 1918, which would put an end to this business. The other of the complications arising from the subordination of this business to the statutes and regulation of the Internal Revenue laws is that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds the brewers in the hollow of his hands; they cannot move without his sanction."

"They cannot carry on their business without the express permission of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He must report suspected infringements of the law to the United States Attorney, who must prosecute unless he decides that the circumstances do not warrant it, in which case the attorney must report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and carry out his instructions. Under this act, even though they are engaged in the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer, they are subject not alone to prosecution under the War-Time Prohibition Act, but also to prosecution under the Internal Revenue laws. The appeal to the courts which your honors are to decide is the only thing which stands between these defendants and the destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property, a destruction to be accomplished for no useful purpose whatever, according to the solemn declaration of the President of the United States."

Law Declared Supreme

William C. Fitts, Special Attorney-General, who followed Mr. Root, said he would address himself to the crucial points as he regarded them in this case. He continued:

"I will say, without contradiction from any man, no matter how distinguished, or what his past history may be, that no district court has the right to enjoin a federal district attorney from the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States."

"We stand here today and declare on the authority of the United States that this law is constitutional and valid. Much has been said of the hundreds of millions of dollars involved in this industry. Where do these hundreds of millions of dollars come from?"

Mr. Fitts declared that the constitutionality of the act of Nov. 21, 1918, had been established by a recent decision of the Supreme Court.

"Now the Federal Court is asked to enjoin the district attorney, an officer of the court," he continued, "to keep and restrain him from the enforcement of the law, on the ground that he has misconstrued a valid and constitutional law."

"This," he added, "has been met by the citation of a number of similar cases, in every one of which, such restraint has been refused."

Speaking of the direct meaning and object of the War-Time Prohibition Act, Mr. Fitts said:

"This bill was passed as a war measure, to preserve the man power of the Nation. Now that American men have gone to the front we are in duty bound to sustain these men until the war is completely over and the last man is back. Must this statute fall when the act itself says it shall continue to be a law of the land until the President shall proclaim that peace has been declared and demobilization is complete."

"I say that when once this court analyzes and examines this case it will find that it must decide in favor of the United States District Attorney, the United States Government, and the people of the United States, no matter how many millions of dollars may be represented on the other side, and that no court of equity has the power to take over the administration of criminal law."

OMSK GOVERNMENT
PLANS EXCHANGEAnnouncement Made of Intent
to Purchase Bulk of Its Military
Supplies in the Markets
of the United StatesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Omsk Government has decided to place the greater part of its orders for its military supplies in the United States, and the total to be expended in this country in the first 10 months is estimated at \$164,000,000, according to a cable message received by the Russian Embassy from the Omsk Foreign Office. It says: "The Minister of Finance begs to transmit that the plan of monetary reform consists in the unification of the monetary token, and stabilization of same. The first step in this direction is the extraction from circulation of the old imperial bank notes, bank notes of the provisional government of large denominations, and certificates of the first Siberian Government, which will be substituted by a new monetary sign of high-quality paper and design."

"The chief measures relative to the improvement of the exchange are the establishment of a committee for foreign trade, which regulates the exchange of merchandise with foreign countries and collects and prepares for shipment raw materials for export, as well as establishes the standard of same. This committee distributes the foreign exchange in conformity to the needs of Russian commerce and industry. The allocation of foreign exchange to governmental institutions is fixed by a special commission."

"It has been decided to place the greater part of orders for military supplies with the American market. The total necessities to be ordered from the American market in the first

10 months are estimated at approximately \$164,000,000.

"There has also been founded a committee on economic policy which is elaborating the fundamental plan and general direction of the financial economic policy."

MARSOVAN NEEDS
MONEY AND SUPPLIESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Constantinople News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Money, men, and supplies are needed in Marsovan, Turkey, according to the wife of the president of Anatolia College in a letter which has reached the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. She reports the United States flag now flying over the college premises in Marsovan, while the British flag is over the government headquarters. There are still outlaws in the mountains, but she believes the Allies have matters well in hand. About 50 Hindu soldiers are among the guards quartered in Marsovan.

Anatolia College, an American Board institution, was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1894. Its 400 and more students in normal times included Greeks, Armenians, Russians, and Turks. Nine Americans were on the faculty, and a number of professors of other nationalities. A theological seminary was affiliated with the college. All these buildings were seized by the Turkish Government in 1916, but a number have been returned recently.

"Inquiries are already being made by all races as to when our college will open," the writer says. "For the present we must press the relief work, but by fall we hope to take up also the school work. We shall need several first-class American tutors. Everywhere girls are coming back who were carried away by the Turks."

PASADENA WAR MEMORIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

PASADENA, California.—Families of 44 Pasadena men who lost their lives in the war will be presented with certificates of appreciation by the city government.

BANK GUARANTY
FUND A SUCCESSEach of 552 Depositors in Closed
Kansas Institution Gets 6 Per
Cent Interest CertificateSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALINA, Kansas.—As a result of the first real test of the Kansas guaranty fund banking plan which has been in effect for nearly ten years, brought about by the closing of the Kansas State Bank here, the plan is said to have demonstrated its value, for every one of the 552 depositors was able to get his money.

The day the bank was closed a special deputy from the bank commissioner's office took charge of the bank. Each depositor was given a certificate bearing 6 per cent interest, showing that he was entitled to so many dollars. These certificates are good in any Kansas bank and can be deposited as the opening of a checking account or they can be cashed.

Only one other bank operating under the guaranty law had ever failed, and this one was for only a small amount. There are nearly six hundred state banks participating in the guaranty fund. National banks cannot join. Each bank deposits \$500 worth of municipal bonds as a guaranty of good faith and to meet any sudden demands. Then each pays into the fund each year one-tenth of 1 per cent of the average deposits. These deposits of cash amounted to \$482,000 when the Salina bank failed. In addition, the State had over \$1,000,000 worth of bonds.

When a bank fails the State takes over all of its assets and at once issues the certificates of deposit to every depositor in the defaulting bank. These certificates are really notes of the state, bearing 6 per cent and secured by the bonds and cash in the guaranty fund. The assets of the bank are sold and after all the assets are cleaned up and all claims paid the money necessary to take up the outstanding certificates of deposit is paid from the guaranty fund.

Store Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

New Telephone Call—Greeley 3400

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

34th Street

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Below Regular Prices

Marabout Capes, silk lined.....	regularly 7.75	6.75
Marabout Capes, with tails, silk lined.....	regularly 12.75	9.75
Ostrich and Marabout Capes, with or without tails, silk lined.....	regularly 13.75	10.75

NOTIONS—SPECIALLY PRICED

Garment Shield Holders.....each	1.35	Kirby Beard Hair Pins in Box.....box	35c
Naiad Bolero Dress Shields...pair	65c and 85c	Holdtight Hair Wavers.....3 pkgs.	for 25c
Reliable Dress Shields, Flesh color, pair	33c, doz. 3.75	Enameled Dress Hangers.....each	15c, doz. 1.65
Reliable Dress Shields, White Nainsook covered, pair	22c, doz. 2.45	Folding Hangers, nickeled.....3	for 20c
Bead Looms.....each	65c	Wood Shoe Trees.....doz.	pairs 95c
Metal Beads for Necklaces; in various colors, bunch,	85c, doz. 9.00	Leahy's Heatless Trouser Press.....	75c
		Goodwear Rubber Bathing Caps, 2 styles.....	55c
		Cuticle and Nail Scissors.....pair	40c
		Scissors and Shears, extra quality.....pair	85c

Extraordinary Sale

375 Soldered Ring

MESH BAGS AND PURSES

At 1/3, 1/2 and Less Than 1/2 Regular Prices

We have just purchased all the exquisite Mesh Bags a high-class manufacturer had on hand at the lowest prices, we are informed, bags of high quality had ever been sold for. The result is this extraordinary sale.

125 Purses.....	1.95.....regularly 2.95 to 5.00
	Etched, engraved or plain—2, 2½ and 3-inch frames; shirred or reversed soldered ring mesh, Gold or Silver plated.
50 Bags.....	4.45.....regularly 6.75 and 8.50
	Six patterns, 4, 4½ and 5-inch sizes; soldered reversed ring mesh; plain, engraved or etched frames; silver-plated or French Gray finish.
50 Bags.....	5.45.....regularly 9.50 and 10.75
	Seven patterns, 5, 6 and 7-inch sizes; reversed soldered ring mesh.
100 Bags.....	6.95.....regularly 11.75 to 14.75
	Twelve patterns, including pouch styles; 4, 4½, 5½, 6 and 7-inch plain, etched or engraved frames; all with soldered reversed ring mesh, Gold or Silver plated.
50 Bags.....	7.95.....regularly 11.75 to 14.75
	Pouch style, 5 and 6-inch plain, etched or engraved frames; all reversed soldered ring mesh.



One flight up
Take elevator

**LOVELY SUMMER
EVENING WRAPS**

At Savings Extraordinary

These are charming warm-weather wraps created to go with Summer's prettiest late-afternoon and evening frocks. Satin, taffeta and lightweight duvetines are featured in very lovely shades. Each is positively an authoritative, original Model from celebrated designers here and abroad—unusually to find at the Maxon prices, \$29 to \$110. Elsewhere they would cost \$65 to \$275! Rarely are two alike!

MAXON MODEL COWNS

1587 Broadway at 48th
NEW YORK

LIFE IN GERMANY AS IT IS TODAY

**Eyewitness Believes Country Is
Getting Weaker and Pessimistic
and That Germans Would
Welcome Further Occupation**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Times recently published the following letter addressed to the editor by "Vistor":

"The seriousness with which the German Peace Delegation now at Versailles is treated by the entente powers compares curiously with the attitude shown by most of the Germans I have met in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany."

"The view of the average German is that it does not matter whether peace is signed at Versailles or not. The majority of those in responsible positions, the bankers and big business men, are hopeful that peace will not be signed, and that a further allied occupation will result, bringing with it the order and industry already prevailing in the occupied Rhineland and almost nowhere else in Germany."

Bad Money in Berlin

"There are today about 25,000 Russians in Berlin—agents of Lenin and Trotsky. With or without the connivance of the present German Government, but certainly with its knowledge, the heads of this army of trouble-makers conduct a daily courier service through the German lines from Berlin to Moscow. As a result, printing presses were first established in Munich, and are now running in Berlin, engaged in carrying out the ablest and most brilliant idea that the brain of Lenin has yet conceived—namely, the destruction of currency. I mean that Germany is now flooded with millions of counterfeit mark notes that are as excellent in quality as those turned out by the government. There is so much of this money that the banks dare not refuse it—so it is current everywhere, and good. The Deutsche Bank no longer knows whether it is solvent. This same admission has been made to me by the head of another great banking institution, who, by way of illustrating the situation, suddenly asked me how much German money I then had in my pocket. I produced about 1000 marks, and the banker showed me that 200 of them, in 50-mark notes, were bad. I had obtained them, in exchange for British sterling, that morning, at one of the best known bureaux de change in Berlin."

"But this is not all or the worst of this phase of the situation. Today they are printing 45 notes in Berlin by the head of another great banking institution, who, by way of illustrating the situation, suddenly asked me how much German money I then had in my pocket. I produced about 1000 marks, and the banker showed me that 200 of them, in 50-mark notes, were bad. I had obtained them, in exchange for British sterling, that morning, at one of the best known bureaux de change in Berlin."

"The posts are filled with soviet literature. The government retaliates by placing posters all about showing Bolshevik horrors. In the poorer districts the Lenin agents are almost openly at work. In the cafes they treat all comers with wine or beer. They consider the economic situation of the cases in hand, and the most likely go away with 50 marks in pocket. The fashionable restaurants and cafes present a weird blending of aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and even proletariat that could never have been seen together in Berlin before the war. But the aristocracy is largely camouflaged Russian. (Most of the best-class Germans are keeping in the background.) Some of the bourgeoisie

are war profiteers; the remainder, with the proletariat, are people having a look at high life for the first time, on this forged money to which I have referred."

"The result of this has been that some of even the great German industrialists despairing of the present ramshackle government's power to survive the shock of Versailles, have made open overtures to Moscow. Such men as Hugo Stinnes, the coal magnate, also Dr. Walter Rathenau of the General Electric Company, have already offered their establishments to the Communists, on the promise of personal immunity for themselves and families. These men argue that after a few months of Communism they will be called back to take charge, as the only men capable of managing affairs, and that they will come back on their own terms. Thus they are ready to vacillate between Communism with compromise, so far as Germany is concerned, in the hope that the unvaccinated product will pass to the armies that guard the Rhine—where the 45 and 100 franc notes are to be circulated among the British and French soldiers."

To Outwit Entente

"Meanwhile, the bread remains black, even in the best hotels, and butter costs 30 marks the pound. The question will the Germans sign peace is quite as often asked in Berlin as it seems, from the papers, to be in Paris. But the Berliner is only curious. The answer does not really matter. In the Rhineland intelligent Germans will tell you that the presence of allied troops is their blessing and salvation. The people are beginning to work and the industries to reopen. The rest of Germany is still reeling about. I came into Germany with the common entente conviction that Germany was picking up and getting stronger. I am now convinced that she is getting weaker and weaker, and more and more pessimistic. This government of a sadder President and puppet Premier, both in the hands of a former aid of von Bismarck in Belgium, is nothing but the old government with a new face. In its six months of power it has offered not one constructive measure or done a single thing to relieve suffering. It is hanging on solely in the hope that it can get something out of the entente or outwit them in some way or other, both Brockdorff-Rantzau and his cousin Bernstorff being notoriously past masters of that particular form of diplomacy."

"So the best opinion that I have been able to sound is that the government cannot survive, whether it signs peace or not. Optimists give it about six weeks after the Versailles Conference, whatever the result may be. Then probably a Noske dictatorship for the same length of time, and after that the rule of the proletariat unless the Allies take charge of Berlin first. A Noske dictatorship might have a chance were it not for the state of the people, and their knowledge that he has entirely shifted from his former position of Socialist member of the Reichstag to the most reactionary spirit of the present government."

Indifferent to Blockade

"Threats of renewed blockade leave the people quite indifferent, because during the six months of armistice they have profited nothing. So their delegates may sign peace or not, as they please. They are without cheap food and without hope. They consider that the country is economically ruined, and if the entente does not go to Berlin and take the situation in hand, perhaps even chaos would be preferable to things as they are—at least not much worse, and in any case it would be a change."

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the statement made to me again and again in responsible circles: the Germans, being used to an autocratic form of government, are completely unmaneuvered by the absence of dominating authority, reminding me of Bismarck's statement that the Germans were a nation of lackeys. A banker remarked to me: 'We Germans are good servants, but bad masters.' Germany was held together before by the prestige, power, and tyranny of Prussia. Prussia has no prestige in all Germany today. I do not desire to damp the enthusiasm of the peace-makers and those who are about to build bonfires through Great Britain, but I warn my friends of the entente that the mere signing of a scrap of paper at Versailles or the not signing of it will have no good effect in Germany unless Germany is supplied with a stabilizer, preferably in the shape of the present mild allied occupation."

PACIFIC COAST TOURS

Canadian Rockies—Alaska
Including transportation, hotels, meals, Pullman, side trips, etc.

Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Mt. Rainier, Grand Canyon, California, Yellowstone, American Rockies

Several limited parties, under expert leadership, leaving New England during JUNE, JULY, AUGUST. Most comprehensive tours, 19 to 51 days.

Rates ranging from \$310.00 to \$785.00
Big 64-Page Illustrated Travel Magazine

Contains itineraries of tours leaving daily to Pacific Coast, Great Lakes, 1800 Islands, Saguenay River, White River, Lake Louise, etc. IT WILL HELP YOU PLAN YOUR TRIP.

Ask us for book that interests you.
COLPITTS-BEEMAN & CO.
TRAVEL SPECIALISTS
333 Washington St. Boston

PLYMOUTH
THE ALL DAY SAIL

Round trip \$2.00. Dining Saloon. Chicken or steak dinner, \$1.50. State rooms reserved. Daily and Sunday (except Saturday) 10 A. M. Saturday at 1 P. M. Steamer from Rowe's Wharf, Boston.

VIEWS ON INDIA'S "OPEN REBELLION"

**These Include Expressions From
Different Bodies and Individuals
Denouncing Violence Following
Passive Resistance**

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Now that the government, by dint of stern measures, has more or less stamped out the "open rebellion" which was in evidence at various places in the Punjab and Bombay, especially the former, various bodies and individuals are coming forward to repudiate and denounce the scenes of violence which have followed upon the Satyagraha campaign. Occasionally these manifestos offer an unconditional support to the government, and denounce the authors of the disturbance as entirely responsible. More frequently they are of a non-committal character, condemning the revolt in one sentence, and criticizing the action of the government in the next.

A good illustration of this kind of pronouncement is afforded by the manifesto put out by 30 or 40 gentlemen in Calcutta connected with the Moderate Party. This document, after deploring the recent events in Calcutta, and paying a tribute to Mr. Gandhi's selfishness, goes on to make the following remarks:

"Lawlessness has generally been attended, as the history of the world shows, with repressive measures on the part of governments, causing misery and suffering to many innocent people. We have had painful illustration of the above proposition in the recent happenings in our midst, not the least painful feature of the situation being that unarmed and defenseless people have been fired upon by the military, resulting in loss of life. We would pause here to draw the serious attention of the government to the embittered state of public feeling caused thereby, and having regard to the conflicting reports on the subject, especially with reference to the necessity or otherwise of the use of firearms, we earnestly appeal to the government to appoint a mixed commission of officials and non-officials to inquire into the matter without delay."

Manifesto and English Press

There is every reason to believe that this manifesto was honestly intended to help the government (after the trouble was over) for the signatories are all Bengalis of wealth and position, whose interests obviously lie in the direction of checking the anarchical spirit; but the English press comments bitterly upon its feebleness, and on the timidity which has prompted the signatories to affect to blame a government of whose actions they really approve, and to sympathize with a murderous mob which was only fired upon after it had terrorized northern Calcutta for a day and a half.

The real sentiments of at least one of the signatories, Raja Sita Nath Roy, one of the wealthiest men in Calcutta, are expressed in a separate letter which he sent to the press for publication simultaneously with the above. In this letter the Raja makes no suggestion for an inquiry.

"When there has been such a lamentable loss of life and destruction of property," he says, "and when there has been so much misrepresentation and perversion of truths, and when an attempt is being made to convert the very men who are responsible for this lamentable state of things—to convert the promoters and fomenters of the recent hooliganism—into saints and martyrs—it is right that every right-thinking man should come out and freely express his opinion. If anybody is to blame, so far as we can judge from external appearances, it is the promoters of the passive resistance movement—the gentlemen who, after having inflamed the passions of an ignorant and inflammable mob, kept themselves in the background, watching the fight from a safe distance."

Mr. Gandhi's Confession

Mr. Gandhi, who started the Satyagraha movement, now writes:

"It is not without sorrow I feel compelled to advise the temporary suspension of civil disobedience. I give this advice, not because I have less faith now in its efficacy, but because I have, if possible, greater faith than before. It is my perception of the law of Satyagraha which impels me to suggest suspension. I am sorry when I embarked upon a mass movement I underrated the forces of evil, and must now pause and consider how best to meet the situation. But, whilst doing so, I wish to say that from careful examination of the tragedy at Ahmedabad and Viramgam I am convinced that Satyagraha had nothing to do with the violence of the mob, and that many swarmed round the banner of mischief raised by the mob largely because of their affection for Anusabehn and myself. Had government in an unwise manner not prevented me from entering Delhi, and so compelled me to disobey their orders, I feel certain that Ahmedabad and Viramgam would have remained free from the horrors of last week."

Here again we see Mr. Gandhi, while confessing his colossal error of judgment, trying to fasten at least some of the responsibility upon the government.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who was an extremist a year ago, has now washed her hands of extremism. Satyagraha, she says, is a method of non-violence, and all the works of the enemy must be left to the Times of India she accuses Mr. Gandhi of having opened the door to revolution that aims at breaking the tie between India and Britain. She adds that he has done "deadly mischief at a critical time to political reform, as well as endangered society by revolution. 'Let us who are home rulers,' she concludes, 'stand by our political flag. Let us in every possible way help in the preservation of civil law. Let us for this time of anger drop all criticisms of government action, and stand firmly by government against revolution, which means bloodshed at home, and invasion from abroad.'"

These are excellent sentiments, but people's memories are not so short that they forget Mrs. Besant, by the wiliness of her talk and action a year or two ago, did a good deal to foment the excitement which has culminated in the recent disorders.

Effect of Passive Resistance

One of the very few outspoken Indian pronouncements in favor of the government was made by Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, president over the Central National Muslim Association at Serajpore.

"Under no circumstances, gentlemen," said the Nawab, "can you justify the conduct of Mr. Gandhi who, in the name of passive resistance is responsible for such bloodshed during the last fortnight. It is hard to believe that the law itself, even in its worst application, should have accounted for the death and imprisonment of so many people as Mr. Gandhi has succeeded in victimizing by his misguided action. If passive resistance ultimately results through the force of circumstances, or by the momentum of its own power, in an active manifestation of physical force, then the law of the land should at once consider these facts seriously, and prevent any organized effort to resist the established law of the land."

How far either Nawab Ali Chaudhuri or the association represent opinion in Bengal is a matter on which it is difficult to speak with any confidence, but however this may be, the above pronouncement, mild as it is, is one of the strongest expressions of opinion favorable to the government which have been uttered by prominent Indians.

PROJECTED TRIP OF AUSTRALIAN FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Australian fleet planned to leave Hobart, Tasmania, on June 19, according to a schedule arranged for the reception of the fleet by the various large cities of the Commonwealth. The fleet was to have made its trip according to the following schedule:

	Arrive	Leave
Albany (West Aus.)	May 15	May 21
Adelaide (South Aus.)	May 25	May 28
Melbourne (Victoria)	May 30	June 14
Hobart (Tasmania)	June 16	June 19
Sydney (N. S. W.)	June 22	July 2
Brisbane (Queensland)	July 3	July 6
Thursday Island	July 10	July 11
Darwin	July 14	July 17

CAN BATTLESHIPS "KNOCK OUT" FORTS

Report on Dardenelles Operations Shows Effect of Firing at Long Range was Only Slight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Reports made to the Admiralty with respect to the naval operations against the Dardanelles forts in February and March, 1915, have now been published, and reveal the considered judgment of competent naval authorities on the capacity of modern battleships to deal with well-armed and well-sited forts on land.

"The result of the day's action," says Vice-Admiral S. H. Carden, in his report of the bombardment of the forts at the entrance of the straits on Feb. 19, "showed, apparently, that the effect of long-range bombardment by direct fire on modern earthwork forts is slight; forts Nos. 1 and 4 appeared to be hit on many occasions by 12-inch common shell well placed, but when the ships closed in all four guns in these forts opened fire."

Run Past in Close Order

Covering the operations between Feb. 19 and March 16, the admiral states: "There was a marked difference in the tactics of the enemy during the first two days, the entrance when they followed on the 3d of November, 1914; on that day when a short bombardment was carried out by Indefatigable, Indomitable, Suffren, and Verite, by a run past in close order, range 13,000 yards, they replied to our fire almost at once, and maintained from forts Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6, till our squadron completed their run. The only projectiles, however, which fell close were those from the 9.4-inch guns in forts Nos. 1 and 4. Good practice was made by the allied squadron on forts Nos. 3 and 6, in the former of which there was a large magazine explosion. Information was received later that the casualties to personnel were high amongst the enemy, some accounts putting it at 600."

"That it was considerable, I think, shown by the fact that on the 19th of February, when the present operations began, and a deliberate bombardment by our ships took place, no Turkish fort attempted to reply until late in the afternoon, when the old battleships were sent close in. They apparently kept their men in shelters until the desired moment."

"Bad weather prevented a renewal until Feb. 26, and then there was this difference. Fort No. 1 opened fire on Agamemnon at 10,000 yards, as soon as that ship was in position, and hit her several times. This fort maintained its fire with great perseverance against Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, and Gaulois, until the former ship, by hitting with two consecutive 15-inch projectiles, dismounted one gun and put the other out of action, and effectually silenced the fort; the surviving personnel quickly made their way down to the neighboring village."

"On the same day the accurate fire of Irresistible, on fort No. 4, prevented its two 9.4-inch guns taking any part in the proceedings. When the ships closed in forts No. 3 and 6 fired a few ineffective rounds."

"Although a heavy and prolonged fire at short range was poured into these forts, 70 per cent of the heavy guns were found to be in a serviceable condition when the demolition parties landed."

Only Partial Disablement

In a detailed narrative of the operation of March 18, Vice-Admiral de Robeck bears out the opinion recorded by Vice-Admiral Carden. "With regard to the general results of this attack," he says, "although the principal forts remained silent for considerable intervals, only a portion of their armaments could be considered disabled. The tactics employed by the enemy when the bombardment by the fleet becomes heavy are to desert their guns and retire to bomb-proof shelters. When they consider a favorable opportunity offers they remain the guns and open fire again."

"But taking into consideration the accuracy of fire of the ships and the number of explosions which occurred in the forts, both matériel and per-

sonnel must have suffered considerably. Throughout the greater part of the day the fleet appeared to have a marked advantage as regards gunfire, so much so that the mine sweepers were called in at 2 p. m. Soon after they were inside it was, however, evident from the amount of fire from howitzers and field guns that they would not be able to proceed into the minefield at Kephaz Point, and beyond sweeping in the area where Bouvet sank, the sweepers effected nothing."

"Up to the time Bouvet was mined, everything had proceeded satisfactorily, the ships, receiving little damage by the enemy's gunfire, although the annoyance from concealed batteries on both sides of the straits was very great. It was evident that some of these batteries were directing their fire on the control positions of the ships."

WOMEN SUPPORT ITALIAN POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The action of the Italian delegates at the Peace Conference received enthusiastic support at the national meeting in favor of woman suffrage held in the hall at the Banca Commerciale. After speeches from the President of the Lombard Committee for Woman's Suffrage, Professor Ancona, and from Baroness Lavelli-Cesela, the audience rose and cheered for the Italian peace delegates. Telegrams were sent to Mr. Orlando and Baron Sonnino. The meeting approved the Premier's much quoted statement that Italy would face hunger rather than dishonor, and the second declared the admiration felt by the Fourth Suffragist Congress for the "convicted supporter of Woman Suffrage" and their support and admiration for his defense of Italian rights for which they were prepared now and always to make any sacrifice and to face any suffering. Resolutions were passed by the Congress calling on the government to bring in a bill, which, following the example of other European countries and America, Africa, and Australia, would give the women the vote and the right to stand for Parliament.

REDUCED COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Home Office White Paper, giving the coal and other mineral output of the country during the last year shows that the output of coal from mines under the Coal Mines Act, which had fallen from 287,411,869 tons in 1913 to 248,473,119 tons in 1917; fell still further in 1918 to 227,145,579 tons, a decrease of 20,758,540 tons as compared with 1917, and of 59,697,290 tons as compared with 1913. The rate of the decrease in pre-war figures in the coal output is about 20.8 per cent and in the number of persons employed at coal mines about 10.5 per cent. The average output of minerals per person employed underground at coal mines fell from 225 tons in 1913 to 234 tons in 1918, and the average output per person employed under and above ground from 262 tons to 232 tons.

NEW PARIS NAVAL ATTACHE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the appointment of Commander the Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay, D. S. O., R. N., as Naval Attaché to H. M. Embassy at Paris.

PHILADELPHIA

2nd floor
1425 Chestnut

BOSTON

3rd floor
453 Washington

CINCINNATI

2nd floor
Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS

2nd floor
6th and Olive

KANSAS CITY

2nd floor
10th and Walnut

Jamerson

Facts not Phrases!

It is inevitable that stores in high-rent locations, carrying enormous credit accounts and maintaining costly free delivery, must get higher prices than our low-rent, second-floor, "Cash-and-carry" shops.

Our New Plan

Eliminates all useless expense;
no high, first-floor rent;
no free delivery;
no credit accounts;
no bad debts;
no unnecessary expense.
The result is

High Grade Clothes for Men

Below prevailing Prices.

PHILADELPHIA
2nd floor
1425 Chestnut

PATRONIZE THE
NEAREST STORE

INDIANAPOLIS
Washington and Meridian

BOSTON
3rd floor
453 Washington

CINCINNATI
2nd floor
Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS
2nd floor
6th and Olive

KANSAS CITY
2nd floor
10th and Walnut

TAKE ELEVATOR

"Save the Difference"

Open Saturday Evenings Until 9 o'Clock

Give a Boudoir Lamp

MCKENNEY &
WATERBURY CO

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

This Week—A SPECIAL EXHIBIT

Displaying more than

200 NEW STYLES IN

BOUDOIR AND CHAMBER LAMPS

Many unique and interesting styles shown exclusively by us. Prices low for lamps so unusual. Send for catalog.

181 FRANKLIN ST., cor. Congress, BOSTON

Mailard

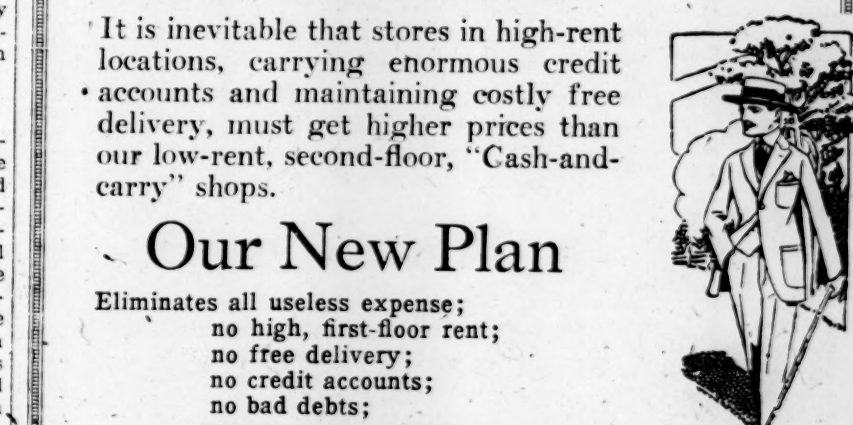
NEW YORK

Rich in Food Value

The Wholesome Sweet

1/4 and 1/2 Pound Package

CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS



High Grade Clothes for Men
Below prevailing Prices.

PHILADELPHIA
2nd floor
1425 Chestnut

PATRONIZE THE
NEAREST STORE

INDIANAPOLIS
Washington and Meridian

BOSTON
3rd floor
453 Washington

CINCINNATI
2nd floor
Fifth and Vine

ST. LOUIS
2nd floor
6th and Olive

KANSAS CITY
2nd floor
10th and Walnut

TAKE ELEVATOR
"Save the Difference"

Open Saturday Evenings Until 9 o'Clock

Give a Boudoir Lamp

MCKENNEY &
WATERBURY CO

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

This Week—A SPECIAL EXHIBIT

Displaying more than

200 NEW STYLES IN

BOUDOIR AND CHAMBER LAMPS

Many unique and interesting styles shown exclusively by us. Prices low for lamps so unusual. Send for catalog.

181 FRANKLIN ST., cor. Congress, BOSTON

CASE FOR DEFENSE IN HUMBERT TRIAL

Witnesses for Chief Defendant
Were Satisfied He Could Com-
mit No Treasonable Act and
Extolled His Patriotic Work

Previous articles upon the above sub-
ject appeared in The Christian Science
Monitor on June 14, 16, and 17.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—When the defense of Mr. Humbert really settled down to its business there was at last produced that great mass of military evidence which, in the preliminary survey of the prospects of the case seemed so formidable, at least as regards the prolongation of the trial. But when it came to the point these people were quickly disposed of, for though what they had to say of the former director of the Journal was all to the good, and very good, indeed, it did not in the sum, amount to very much. They really knew nothing about the main points of the case—few witnesses for any of the four defenses had any knowledge of them—but they knew Humbert very well, indeed, and were quite satisfied that he could commit no treasonable act, while in most cases they extolled the patriotic work he had done.

Generals Called

There was quite a large batch of generals. There was General Pétain, who praised the accused for the work he had done in his famous "guns and munitions" campaign. General Chevallerier and General Pétain paid homage to his patriotic activity; General Mangin, director of artillery from 1912 to 1914, was confident that the part taken by Humbert had much to do with the voting of the program of 14,000,000; General Guyot de Salins came to do homage to the military work accomplished by Humbert, but when Maître Moro Gaffieri put it to him that the Journal's campaigns were of a character to cheer up the troops, he answered with a sense of pride, "I commanded a division of Zouaves, and I can assure you they did not need any cheering up!"

A vast quantity of other evidence of all kinds was taken at the different sittings, but mention of one or two points will suffice. There was a somewhat amusing incident—though the chief performers did not intend it to be so—when Mr. René Dubreuil, who used to be Mr. Humbert's private secretary, gave an account of all the good works that had been done in the district of the Meuse by his late employer who was the senator there. He was very distressed. "My companions of the Meuse," he said, "are unhappy. They are short of everything. Their houses are destroyed. They are given speeches, but not stones. If all those whom Mr. Humbert had assisted could come here, they would appeal to you for the liberty of their benefactor!"

Humbert as Counselor

The court started at this vision of the population of the Meuse being summoned as witnesses; but as for Mr. Humbert, much touched, he put his handkerchief to his face. General Hirschauer told quite a good little story to indicate that the poilus knew and appreciated what Mr. Humbert had done to see that they had enough guns and munitions supplied to them for the needs of their defense, when he said that one day at Verdun some big shells were passing, and he heard the soldiers say, "There go small 'Fat Charlies'!" Mr. Charles Humbert's embodiment is considerable, and the reference was obvious and interesting. General Lefant came, as he said, to speak for Mr. Humbert, or rather "this friend Humbert," since he did not see why, in that court, he should not express his friendship for him. "The generals who come here," said he, "do not come because they are the friends of Mr. Humbert. It is a national question that brings them here. In military matters Humbert has been for them as a counselor and an assistant. This time Mr. Humbert smiled. And so there were generals, and generals, and more generals. One began to perceive why the trial should not, in the interests of Mr. Humbert, have taken place many months ago, though Mr. Humbert did so much want the speeding up of the proceedings! An interesting and important witness was Mr. Albert Thomas, the eminent Socialist, who spoke well for Mr. Humbert, though they are not on good terms with each other. Mr. Thomas, it will be remembered, was Minister of Munitions during the early stages of the war. He thought that the work done by Mr. Humbert's campaigns was valuable. Those campaigns, despite their faults, had greatly aided their efforts at the Ministry. At the close there was, for a good finish, a letter from no other than Mr. Clemenceau himself! Maître Moro Gaffieri, as a last effort in ingenuity, had written to the Premier, asking him for an expression of his opinion upon Mr. Humbert's work, but Mr. Clemenceau was not to be drawn entirely, though he said something which might be taken as a small addition to the defense. He said that he did not doubt the patriotism of the man who was his colleague in the Senate, but at the present moment he could not express any opinion upon the value of his propaganda in the Journal.

Extreme Penalty Demanded

Then the closing speeches began. Captain Mornet, as usual, was strong and unrelenting in his indictment for the prosecution. He made a point of it that Bolo had been proved guilty, all the affairs were mixed up and connected, and therefore these other accused were in their different measure guilty also. First he dealt with Lenoir. Why had he tried to hide the origin of the millions, when tackled upon the

subject, first saying that they came from Armour & Co. of America, and afterward from his father? He asked all the questions to which he urged that no satisfactory answer had been given, and finally said that, though it might be shown that there was some mental weakness in Lenoir, he asked for him only one punishment, that being the punishment that Bolo suffered for being a traitor. "In the name of justice, in the name of our country, in the name of all who have sacrificed their lives, I demand the extreme penalty," he exclaimed. Then he asked also all the unanswered questions about Desouches, and said that in his case also the guilt was overwhelming, and the only question was that of the degree of the punishment. "This is the first occasion upon which I have hesitated to ask for the extreme penalty in a case of treason," he said, "but you heard what his comrades said about him, and you may take into account the danger he incurred for two months in a murderous part of the line."

As to Humbert, Captain Mornet's point was that he probably knew that there was treason going on in the transactions for the purchase of the Journal, but closed his eyes to it. He had been willfully neglectful in the case of the contracts made with Lenoir and Bolo. Knowing that Lenoir had received a million for commission and the strong suspicion that that must arouse, he yet took no notice. He made no inquiries in his dealings with Bolo. In many ways he must have known, and yet refused to know. Captain Mornet's speeches were delivered with all his customary dramatic action and passion, and were very powerful in their way, but more than once the people in the court, which was crowded, showed that his views and his demands were not at all popular. At the close he said he demanded the full penalty to be exacted for Lenoir and Desouches, unless it was considered that the latter's service at the front was to count in his favor, and imprisonment for Humbert and Ladoux, for though the latter had done good work, he had made mistakes.

NOTABLE DISTANCE FLIGHT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec, has sent a reply to the message of the Hon. MacCallum Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, carried by Flight Commander Stuart Graham, in his recent flight from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Three Rivers, Quebec. Sir Lomer, after thanking Lieutenant-Governor Grant and referring to the growth of means of transportation between the Canadian provinces, said Confederation, concluded: "I am one with you in being confident that the air will soon become a means of rapid communication and that it will practically abolish the distance that separates our two provinces. Their inhabitants will then come to understand each other and will be more united to the greater advantage of the whole of our common country."

This flight from Halifax to Three Rivers (about 758 miles) was made by Commander Graham, his wife, and their mechanic, in one of the hydroplanes, which the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association has purchased to patrol timber limits of the Province of Quebec north of Three Rivers. Lieutenant Graham has been engaged for this aerial patrol and he is to return to Halifax shortly for another hydroplane which he will also pilot from Halifax to Three Rivers for the association.

BRITAIN'S REMOVAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A recent cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General of Canada, says, referring to the cablegram announcing the removal of all restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of goods, the manufacture of British Dominions, except in the case of gold and spirits other than brandy and rum, and hops, the Board of Trade has decided to accept as produce or manufacture of the British Dominions goods which owe at least 75 per cent of their total value to Dominion or Colonial labor and materials. It is not contemplated, however, that so high a percentage should be applied for the purpose of preference. This means that in order that Canadian manufacturers may enjoy the privilege of exporting goods to the United Kingdom, free from the restrictions imposed on the manufacturers of foreign countries, they must make a declaration in each case that 75 per cent of the total value is due to labor and materials of Canada, or some other part of the British Empire.



MAIAD Dress Shields

give longer service to every garment in which they're used.

Maid Dress Shields are adorable, comfortable and clean. Easily washed and ironed and always look new.

Maid Dress Shields
Contain No Rubber

There's a Maid Style for every woman and every gown.

Sold by progressive dealers everywhere
Send for illustrated Price List "00."

THE C. E. CONOVER CO.,
Manufacturers

161 Franklin Street NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ptolemy of Alexandria, astronomer, geographer and geometer, made mention nearly 2000 years ago of the Mountains of the Moon—for 18 centuries they were as lost to the world as is the continent Atlantis, today. In 1858 Stanley, in the midst of his longest African journey, detected the snowy peaks of the Ruwenzori and the Mountains of the Moon were found. Stanley saw far in the distant sky a cloud of most beautiful silver, which as he gazed seemed to form itself into a vast mountain. As he looked more intently he became aware that this was no mirage, but was in truth an earthly, snow-clad mountain group. Ptolemy was reasonably explicit in his statement. He named a latitude and longitude for his mountains, "whose snows," he wrote, "feed the lakes, the sources of the Nile." He never saw them, it is true, but accepted and probably adapted the stories of others. Since the discovery of the Ruwenzori there has been much discussion, some of it critical, with reference to the identity. Here something must be taken into consideration. Travelers' accounts since the beginning of time have never been wholly unimaginative, and further than this, it is unfair to demand of the cursory observations of these ancient globe-trotters the precision of modern measurements. The Ruwenzori Mountains are reasonably near the positions named by the old geographer and their snows do feed Victoria and Albert Edward and Albert, the lakes that are the real sources of the Nile.

Records of Climbers

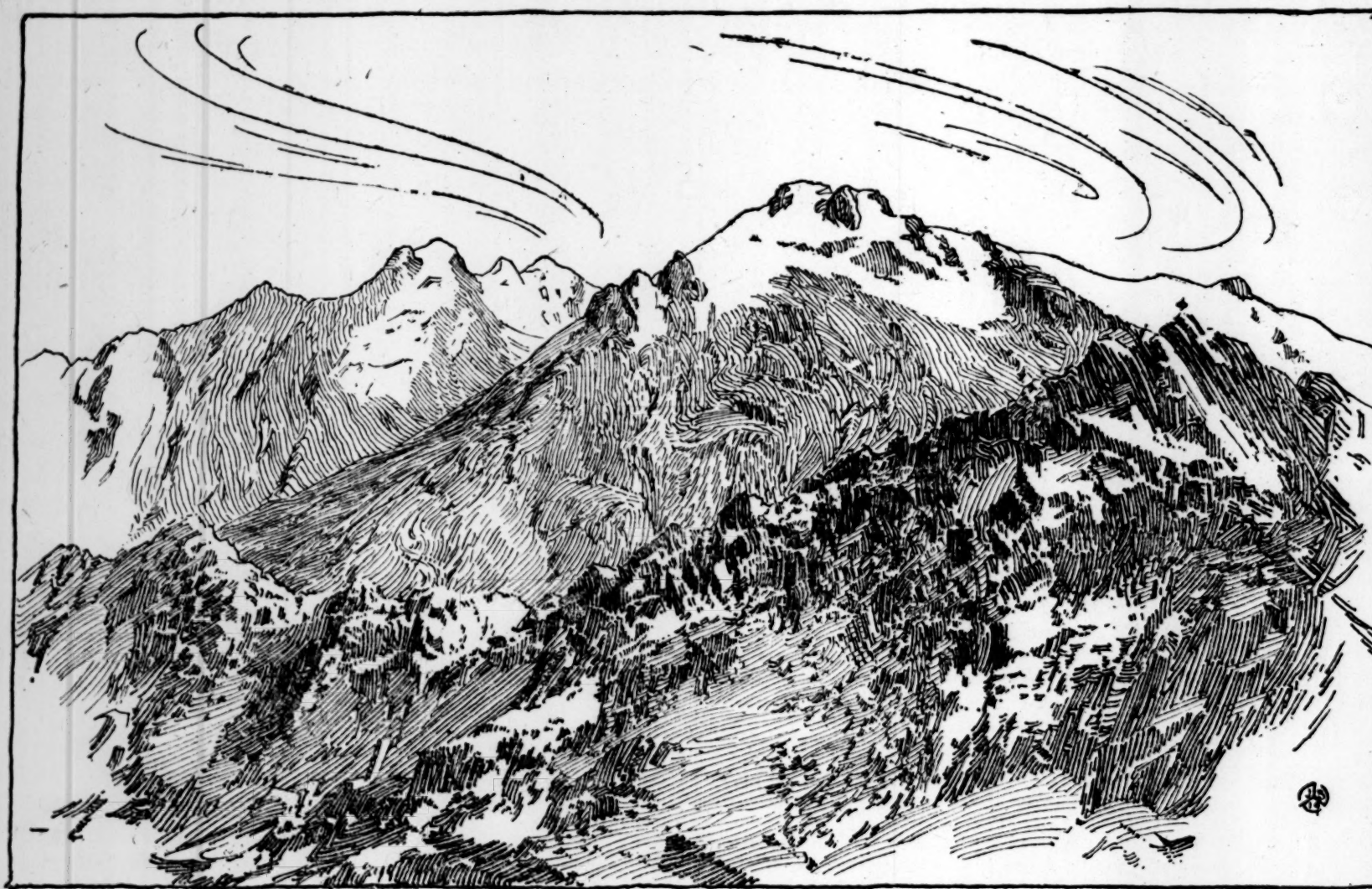
Unclimbed mountains of snow are always a great temptation to alpinists and no time was lost before the rope and ice-ax were tried out on these peaks of the equator. In the past 30 years more than a score of parties have made explorations in the mass of the Ruwenzori or tried for its summits. Stanley, who was in the country the next year, sent one of his men, Stairs, and he, not well equipped for snow and ice, made an altitude of 11,000 feet. Later alpinists gradually pushed the record of ascents to greater heights, touching 15,000 feet, and only a month before its highest summit was gained by the Italian prince, the Duke of the Abruzzi. Wollaston and Caruthers climbed to a height of 16,379 feet. It was on June 18, 1906, that the Italian party conquered the remaining 400 feet and gained the summit of Margherita, whose snowy cone reaches the altitude of 16,815 feet above sea level.

Experiences of previous explorers made evident the fact that it was not in the difficulties in climbing that the main barrier lay to successful ascent, but in the weather. This is precisely what one might expect. The great snow-clad mass acts as a condenser to the moisture-laden clouds of these equatorial regions and the Ruwenzori are habitually wreathed in fog and rain.

The Duke of the Abruzzi

On the other hand the Duke of the Abruzzi was an experienced mountaineer, plentifully supplied with two prime requisites, money and patience. He left Naples on his quest in May. By June 5 the party was at the scene of operations and made camp at Bujongolo. Ten days later from an elevated camp at 15,000 feet, under favorable prospects, the sortie was made. Even under such conditions there came a period of doubt, and for a while, at a great height, the summit of the first peak of the ridge, the party was mist-bound. The highest summit was but a few hundred yards away, but invisible in the fog.

Finally there came a time when the company could wait no longer. In single file it attacked the col, or ridge, a narrow strip between two crevasses. These, a feature almost unique in mountain structure, pass from one peak to the other without a bridge. A cornice with pendent icicles barred the way, but alpine guides have the inventive faculty, and a human ladder served to conquer it. There was then short, sharp struggle with the grade, the company stood on the highest summit of the Ruwenzori Mountains. They emerged from the mist into a splendid sunlight. Below them a sea of clouds extended as far as eye could reach, and from this rose two islands, immense, pure white, crystal peaks.



Mt. Baker and Mt. Stanley, Africa

IN THE LIBRARIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The library of the city of Metz, which was opened to the public on Nov. 3, 1811, in the old church of the Petits-Carmes, where it is still housed, comprised in 1878 26,000 works in 43,000 volumes, not including the numerous manuscripts which almost all came from the convents which were closed at the time of the Revolution, and also from gifts and legacies. It was not until 1888 that a German librarian was placed there, and he immediately began to Germanize this old municipal institution. The library then only contained 454 works in the German language. Thirty years later 12,378 more German works had been added, besides innumerable reviews and periodicals, whilst new acquisitions in French, as well as in other languages, only numbered 1284.

It is now necessary to make the library of Metz French again, and to restore to it a character conformable with its traditions. But there are enormous gaps to fill up, and the municipal budget, which is obliged to face the heavy charges of the war, will not be able to maintain the library. So the authorities appeal to the public, and especially to the public of the mother-country, to come to its aid in this patriotic work. This appeal is signed by the Mayor and the Commissioner of the Republic, and it states that the library must be able as quickly as possible to place a large number of French books, reviews, and periodicals at the disposal of the people of Metz, who must learn what France has been doing during these last years. France, the heroic redeemer, it asks authors, publishers, societies, and individuals, to help the library by sending to it works of all kinds, especially works on the war, and all the periodicals of the last years. These can be sent directly to the director of the library, who will gladly pay the carriage, and mention of the donations will be made in the local papers.

How books and magazines helped the American forces to victory and have stood by them during demobilization will be set forth by men of national prominence at the forty-first annual conference of the American Library Association at Asbury Park, New Jersey, June 23-28. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, will tell what books and library service meant to the navy. The aid which libraries and reading have rendered in maintaining the morale of the army will be described by Brig. Gen. E. L. Munson, chief of the morale branch of the army general staff, and Frederick P. Keppell, third assistant Secretary of War.

Much time will be devoted to discussion of the problem and experiences of the Library War Service of the American Library Association in the form of reports by workers returned from overseas. Among other speakers of note will be Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, and Charles Pergler, the Czech-Slovak Commissioner to the United States.

Problems of reconstruction will be considered, such as a survey of the entire field of library service with the purpose of improving service already existing, and the establishment of service where needed; an effort to obtain more adequate appropriations for libraries and better salaries for librarians; and the advisability of attempting to raise a permanent endowment fund for peace-time work of the association.

The library training class conducted annually by the City Library of Springfield begins work in September; but the entrance examinations will be held in the library building on Tuesday, July 1. The examination tests the candidate's general information, and especially knowledge of literature, history, and current events. A high-school course is considered as minimum qualification, and young women between the ages of 18 and 35 are preferred. Aside from the examination stress is laid on culture, personal appearance, and common sense.

The Woodlawn branch of the Chicago Public Library erected its building on a plan differing from that of any other public library building in Chicago. It is constructed like an ordinary store and has some good features that many more expensive

library buildings do not have. The attractive features are its large size, its excellent ventilation, and good lighting system. It has windows extending along each side, in addition to good light from the front and rear, so there are no dark places in the room. The library handles 20,000 volumes, but there is no congestion. It carries with it an openness and sense of freedom that is often missing in libraries where the stacks are closer together.

This type of building was erected on account of its cheapness and as an experiment in economy, according to Miss A. M. Farquhar, the librarian, with the thought that if it seemed best later to build on another site this structure could be disposed of for business purposes. The room has a long row of book stacks on each side and two shorter rows in the center, running in the same direction as those on the sides. This arrangement is so simple and the view so unobstructed that the librarian and her helpers, behind a semi-circular desk in the front of the room, can see any part of the library, including the children's section. All of the shelves are open shelves and are so labeled that patrons may easily find any class of books desired. There are some drawbacks to this kind of a building, it was pointed out by the librarian. The library lacks a club-room and special rooms for different purposes, but where a community has a limited amount of money to put into a library,

library buildings do not have. The attractive features are its large size, its excellent ventilation, and good lighting system. It has windows extending along each side, in addition to good light from the front and rear, so there are no dark places in the room. The library handles 20,000 volumes, but there is no congestion. It carries with it an openness and sense of freedom that is often missing in libraries where the stacks are closer together.

This type of building was erected on account of its cheapness and as an experiment in economy, according to Miss A. M. Farquhar, the librarian, with the thought that if it seemed best later to build on another site this structure could be disposed of for business purposes. The room has a long row of book stacks on each side and two shorter rows in the center, running in the same direction as those on the sides. This arrangement is so simple and the view so unobstructed that the librarian and her helpers, behind a semi-circular desk in the front of the room, can see any part of the library, including the children's section. All of the shelves are open shelves and are so labeled that patrons may easily find any class of books desired. There are some drawbacks to this kind of a building, it was pointed out by the librarian. The library lacks a club-room and special rooms for different purposes, but where a community has a limited amount of money to put into a library,

This type of building was erected on account of its cheapness and as an experiment in economy, according to Miss A. M. Farquhar, the librarian, with the thought that if it seemed best later to build on another site this structure could be disposed of for business purposes. The room has a long row of book stacks on each side and two shorter rows in the center, running in the same direction as those on the sides. This arrangement is so simple and the view so unobstructed that the librarian and her helpers, behind a semi-circular desk in the front of the room, can see any part of the library, including the children's section. All of the shelves are open shelves and are so labeled that patrons may easily find any class of books desired. There are some drawbacks to this kind of a building, it was pointed out by the librarian. The library lacks a club-room and special rooms for different purposes, but where a community has a limited amount of money to put into a library,

This type of building was erected on account of its cheapness and as an experiment in economy, according to Miss A. M. Farquhar, the librarian, with the thought that if it seemed best later to build on another site this structure could be disposed of for business purposes. The room has a long row of book stacks on each side and two shorter rows in the center, running in the same direction as those on the sides. This arrangement is so simple and the view so unobstructed that the librarian and her helpers, behind a semi-circular desk in the front of the room, can see any part of the library, including the children's section. All of the shelves are open shelves and are so labeled that patrons may easily find any class of books desired. There are some drawbacks to this kind of a building, it was pointed out by the librarian. The library lacks a club-room and special rooms for different purposes, but where a community has a limited amount of money to put into a library,

This type of building was erected on account of its cheapness and as an experiment in economy, according to Miss A. M. Farquhar, the librarian, with the thought that if it seemed best later to build on another site this structure could be disposed of for business purposes. The room has a long row of book stacks on each side and two shorter rows in the center, running in the same direction as those on the sides. This arrangement is so simple and the view so unobstructed that the librarian and her helpers, behind a semi-circular desk in the front of the room, can see any part of the library, including the children's section. All of the shelves are open shelves and are so labeled that patrons may easily find any class of books desired. There are some drawbacks to this kind of a building, it was pointed out by the librarian. The library lacks a club-room and special rooms for different purposes, but where a community has a limited amount of money to put into a library,

or is compelled to use a store building, the arrangement of the Woodlawn branch furnishes a good model.

A wild-flower exhibit is one of the special summer features of the Woodlawn branch of the Chicago Public Library. This exhibit started with one jack-in-the-pulpit and some shooting stars set out to interest the children, but adults have taken interest in the collection and have gathered other varieties while on automobile trips, until the exhibit has reached 21 varieties of native wild flowers of Illinois. The library supplemented the exhibit with books on wild flowers, colored plates, pictures, and pressed flowers from its own collections, and made it a point to help the patrons to any information about flowers that they wanted.

QUEBEC AND RAILROAD CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—The feeling of commercial men in the city of Quebec is not favorable to the government ownership and operation of railways. Mr. John T. Ross, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, has forwarded to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, the text of a resolution passed by the board, recommending caution in proceeding with any general policy of railway nationalization. "Whilst quite understanding that urgent reasons compelled the government to take over and operate the National Transcontinental Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway," the resolution says, "the Quebec Board of Trade would respectfully suggest that it would not be wise for the government to take over and assume the indebtedness of any other railways, at least until two or three years' trial of the roads they are now operating shall have proved whether this can be done with advantage and without increasing the already very heavy financial burdens of the country. An opportunity to ascertain this, by a little delay, would seem prudent, in view of the enormous losses sustained by the government of the United States in operating the railways of that country, even with increased rates, and in view of our own experience with the Intercolonial."

APPROVAL OF HUDSON TUNNEL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House the bill of Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey, giving federal consent to an agreement between New York and New Jersey for construction of a vehicular tunnel beneath the Hudson River.

REPEAL AT ANY TIME OPPOSED

Friends of the Daylight Saving Law Urge Action to Have It Kept in Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The attack on the Daylight-Saving Law in the House of Representatives has called forth protests from many sources which say they are just as much opposed to the daylight-saving scheme being repealed next year as to having it repealed this year. They urge that every effort be made to prevent the repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law at any time.

The Merchants Association has written to a large house which is in touch with athletic clubs throughout the country, proposing that the secretaries of athletic clubs communicate at once with John J. Esch, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, House of Representatives, in opposition to repeal of the law. It is hoped that members will be urged to cooperate in addressing their congressmen.

KENTUCKY TEXTBOOK DECISION UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has sustained the decision of the Franklin Circuit Court in the state textbook commission case, and the commission will reassemble and make a complete new adoption of books for all the rural schools in Kentucky. The court held that the commission had exceeded its powers in changing more than 50 per cent of textbooks, and it also held that "dummy" copies of books are not sufficient submission of a specimen copy with the bid. Three books, Helzer's Physiology, Grinstead Speller, and Webster History, were submitted in "dummy" form. With reference to the copy books published by the Transylvania Book Company, which come in a series of eight, the court remarked that it could not understand why so simple a subject as writing should require eight different books, all for beginners.

A Store Is Known By the Merchandise It Keeps

The various lines of nationally known merchandise carried in the departments of our store emphasize the high standard we maintain.

Included are

Red Cross Shoe
Kuppenheimer Clothes for Men
Hickson Gowns, Suits and Wraps
Kayser Silk Underwear
Mallinson's Silks
Munsingwear
Nemo Corsets
Kleinert's Dress Shields

These are more than names to you—they are well known products possessing excellent qualities. It is satisfying to know that they may be purchased here. This store has won prestige—not only by carrying these special lines but by seeing that all our merchandise measures to our standards of quality and value.

STIX, BAER & FULLER

GRAND-LEADER

St. Louis

Missouri

"Aerolux" Porch Shades

Enjoy real Summer comfort at home and add another room by the use of "Aerolux" Porch Shades. These are among the most efficient and durable splint fabric shades made and they come in various sizes in shades of brown and green.

The "Aerolux" Porch Shades are all equipped with the patented "no-whip" device which prevents flapping by the wind.

The prices range according to size from \$2.50 to \$12.50

Our Representative will call and take the correct measurements and offer other Summer Comfort Suggestions for your house, garden or porch, if desired.

Fourth Floor

Stix-Baer-Fuller

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

B. SIEGEL & CO.
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Very Smart
Cotton Skirts
\$10.00

Others at \$3.95
\$5.50 \$7.50 \$15.

These skirts are exceptionally well tailored. With a dainty blouse they form an ideal summer costume for street wear, week-end and vacation trips. Shown in Russian cords, cotton garbancines, piques and printed voiles.

It More Than Heats
It Ventilates
It Humidifies

KELSEY COMFORT HEAT

It ventilates while it heats. It heats with freshly heated fresh air taken directly from outside. Fresh ozone filled air does not require so high a temperature to give you the same feeling of comfort. Mixing it with just the right amount of moisture further lessens the need of high temperatures. So you see the Kelsey Comfort Heat makes the most possible of nature's every day laws. It is simply harnessing up common sense. Just how all this is done, you will find in our "Saving Sense on Heating" booklet. Send for it.

THE KELSEY
WARM AIR GENERATOR
311 James Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A J A X BRAND
LUBRICATING GREASES

A Grease for Every Purpose:
Mill—Factory—Automobile
Write for Free Samples
AJAX LUBRICATING CO.
Not Inc.
108 So. La Salle St. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

VERDELITE

FOR HOME OR OFFICE
THE LAMP OF REFINEMENT AND SATISFACTION
SEND FOR "VERDELITE" BOOKLET
FARIES MFG. CO.
Decatur, Ill., U.S.A.

ST. LOUIS UNION BANK

COMMERCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL CHECKING ACCOUNTS CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
Capital and Surplus \$5,000,000.00
Fourth and Locust
July 7, 1919, the St. Louis Union Bank, Mechanical-American National Bank and Third National Bank will consolidate without change in personnel as First National Bank in St. Louis.

Those who understand that true economy lies in the purchase of reliable quality at a fair price will find much to interest them in our displays of highest standard Men's and Boys' apparel.

WOMAN'S BUILDING
QUALITY CORNER
On Locust Street at Sixth, SAINT LOUIS

CHICAGO ALIENS' WORK FOR LIQUOR

Political Influence of the Foreign-Born Organization Known as the United Societies for Local Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The way in which alienism and liquor have gone hand in hand exerting a political influence for their mutual benefit has been strikingly illustrated again here in Chicago. In this city, with its large German population, the German-American Alliance has not figured prominently. The organized influence of the foreigner has been worked under another name, probably because here the Slavic element was stronger. Now this organization of the foreign societies of the city, whose aim and object is the protection of beer, has adopted a resolution condemning a bill in the Legislature limiting the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools. The executive committee was instructed by the resolution to do all it could to prevent the passage of such an act.

The name of the Chicago foreign-born organization is the United Societies for Local Self-Government. It claims it has been very influential in Chicago elections, both in nominations and the elections themselves. It has asked candidates to sign its pledge to take no steps to interfere with existing liquor legislation. It has thus made up its list of endorsements of candidates and had it printed in the local press. It has lobbied at the state capital. That it has enjoyed some political influence in Chicago is manifested, if by nothing else, by the fact that its secretary has twice gotten himself elected to county office and is there now. He is a Bohemian.

Laws limiting the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools have been passed in several states. The Illinois measure went through a few days after this resolution. It was adopted at the annual convention of the United Societies. It reads as follows: "Whereas, Certain legislation now pending in the Legislature proposes to abolish or curtail the teaching of foreign languages; and

"Whereas, It is apparent that this proposed law is the first step toward the curtailing and abolishing of the foreign press and the use of the foreign languages in the various enterprises and activities (including educa-

tional and religious of the people), thereby interfering with the personal liberties; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the United Societies for Local Self-Government in convention assembled condemn this proposed legislation, and that the executive committee be and hereby is directed to its best efforts to oppose all such attempted legislation and to oppose any effort to curtail or abolish or prohibit the use of foreign languages or the teaching of the same."

The Illinois Legislature passed the bill a few days later.

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That the United Societies for Local Self-Government reiterates its unalterable opposition to all restrictions of immigration. Honesty, mental soundness, good health, and the desire to become good citizens should be the only requirements for admission to our shores."

BACON BOUGHT THAT THE ITALIANS HELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

C. W. Hare, director of sales for the War Department, told the Senate Military Committee yesterday that although the War Department held \$65,400,000 worth of surplus bacon and other meats which it had tried to sell to the Food Administration, this organization had purchased "a large quantity" of bacon held at New York by the Italian Government.

Mr. Hare said efforts to dispose of the surplus meat in this country were being made by this department, and that bids for carload lots would be received on June 20.

NAVY CONGRATULATES FLIERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, has sent the following message of congratulation to Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown: "Heartiest congratulations from the American Navy on your splendid achievement."

PAN-AMERICAN SUFFRAGE MEETING

Proposed Conference in Buenos Aires for the Study and Consideration of the Political Status of Women Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A Pan-American conference of suffragists to be held in the city of Buenos Aires in July, 1921, for the study and consideration of the civil and political status of women, has been proposed by Signora Alicia Moreau, president of the Union Feminista Nacional of that city, in a letter to the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"It is proposed," says Signora Moreau, "that we concentrate our energies on a general movement throughout the Americas in behalf of our ideals, being confident that the cooperation of the delegates of the various countries will encourage the discussion of the different problems raised relating to the position of women and will be the means of bringing forward suggestions for the ultimate solution of such difficulties."

"We hope that our sisters in the United States of America will give us their active support; the world-wide prestige won by the part they have played in this movement and the result attained makes them stand out as an example among democratic institutions, and will be a sure sign of the ultimate success of our work."

The hope is that such a conference as this may lead to the formation of a Pan-American organization for the purpose of stimulating mutual help among all feminist associations. The proposal has been submitted to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. On the western continent equal

suffrage interest stretches now from the Yukon to Argentina. On the eastern continent or in the old world woman suffrage is also a vital question. In August, 1918, a feminist society known as the Union of Women of Spain was formed with headquarters in the Calle de Amalio, 25, Madrid. This follows the lines of the woman's rights movement in the United States instead of devoting its activities only to votes for women. The Marquesa del Ter, its president, explains that the objects of the society are the education of Spanish women, the improvement of their economic status, and the obtaining for them of all the private and civil and political rights which are granted to men by the law. Its program is enormous, including plans for adult education, libraries for women and a big publicity campaign with propaganda pilgrimages from one province to another. The National American Woman Suffrage Association says, speaking of this Spanish women's union:

"Its field of labors is even more prodigious than its program, since women of Spain have now only rudimentary property rights and are still in the position of not being legal guardians of their own children. In spite of recent collegiate advances in northern Spain, there is still little provision for the education of women. Those who

know the preparatory work done for feminism by Señora Quiroga, Emilia Pardo-Bazán, one of the foremost feminists in Spain, will not wonder that there is now a frank awakening of women."

WOMEN WORKERS PRAISED

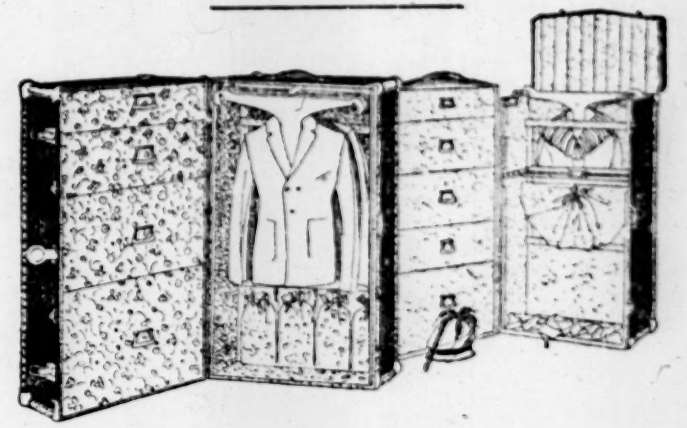
NEW YORK, New York—The women workers of the Young Men's Christian Association who served abroad during the war were warmly praised on Saturday by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company and a member of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council, on his return from a trip to Europe during which he visited the battle regions of France and Belgium. Mr. Bedford said he was particularly impressed by the work of the women "whose influence, courage and zeal have been marvelous and whose efficiency has been beyond all praise."

GREAT BRITAIN ASKED FOR FACTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Without debate, the Senate adopted yesterday a resolution by William E. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho, asking the State Department for information regarding the alleged detention of William T. Ellis, correspondent of the New York Herald, by the British authorities at Cairo, Egypt.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO



Featuring Special Assortments of Wardrobe Trunks, \$50

They are so excellently made throughout, and fittings are so carefully finished, that the pricing of these dust-proof wardrobe trunks becomes of unusual interest.

Snug-fitting steel moulding makes these trunks absolutely dust-proof. It adds unusual strength and eliminates all chance of warping.

One of these trunks, with convenient open-top construction, is pictured above at the left. It is 43 inches high, 22 inches deep, and 24 inches wide, priced at \$50.

Other dust-proof wardrobe trunks are priced up to \$125.

Fiber Wardrobe Trunks, \$40

These are of fiber, well constructed over three-ply veneer. They are lined with cretonne in attractive patterns, and have pockets for shoes and a large drawer for women's hats. Dimensions: 43 inches high, 21 inches deep, and 22 inches wide. Pictured above at the right. Priced at \$40.

Leather Traveling Bags at \$15

Of black or russet leather in several different grains, hand-sewed over steel frames and lined with leather. They have three pockets.

Traveling bags certain to give unusual service. In the 18-inch size, at \$15.



Seventh Floor, South

An Invitation

This is the season when thousands of the readers of this paper in the South and West customarily visit Chicago.

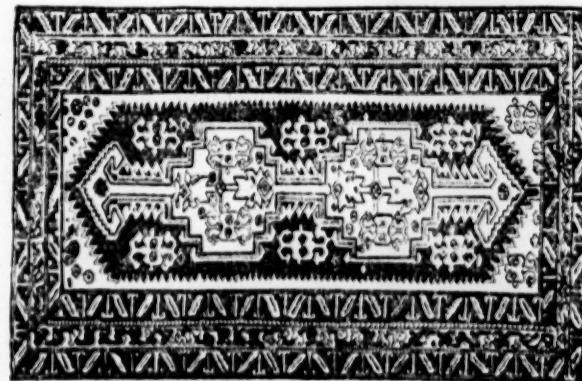
To them we extend a cordial invitation to visit our store, said by many to be unique in America.

Whether an intending purchaser or not, we shall deem it a privilege to have you see our store, to inspect any of our displays of silks, shirtings and exclusive haberdashery and to visit our work rooms.



Z. Z. JACKSON
Shirtmaker—Scarfmaker
Michigan at Madison
CHICAGO

Revell & Co.

Special Sale
New Importation
Persian Mossoul Rugs

42.50 47.50 55.00

Two hundred Mossoul Rugs—rich, silky, soft-tone pieces. We have marked the entire lot and placed them in three different price lots. Sizes range from 3.4 to 4 feet wide and from 5 to 7 feet long.

Wabash Av. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.
CHICAGO

Rosenthals
31 South State Street
Chicago

Always up-to-date in stylish
Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses.
Waists and Millinery

Established 1894
EUGENE M. BORNHOFT
TELEPHONE 2837 WABASH
Special Sign Work
Brokers' Blackboards
"THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO

The House of Martin
Women's Hats
1375 Stevens Bldg
Chicago

Wilson Avenue Piano and Talking Machine Co.
1010 Wilson Avenue (Near Sheridan Road)
CHICAGO
Tel. Edgewater 1010
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City
Charge Accounts Solicited

On the Balconade
Hosoe 724 S. Michigan Boulevard
CHICAGO
Harrison—1178
Makers of COWNS, SUITS AND WRAPS

CHARLES W. STEPHAN
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
FINE WOOD FINISHING, PAINTING
514 STEINWAY HALL, CHICAGO
TEL. HARRISON 1986
CONSULTING DECORATOR

MCCARTHY—HENRY WERNO
WERNO & LINDSAY
Merchant Tailors
116 S. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

MALUM AND STRESEN-REUTER
MEN'S TAILORS
MONROE BUILDING—CHICAGO

Temple Restaurant
908 Sheridan Road, Chicago
CLUB LUNCHEON 12 to 2:30
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE 8 to 9:30
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS 1 to 9:30
For Special Attention to Parties, Luncheons or Dinners, call GRACELAND 9065

Pauline
DESIGNER
Artistic Headwear 431 S. Wabash Ave.
Suite 101, Auditorium Bldg., CHICAGO

O'Connor & Goldberg

O-G SHOES



O-G

Broadhurst

\$8.50

Tom Russell Famous O-G Brogue Last
O-G Stores for Men
200 SO. STATE STREET
4 40, CHAS. ST. ST.
115 W. VAN BUREN ST. T
125 MILWAUKEE AVE. E
12TH AT SAWYER AVENUE
Seven O-G Stores in Chicago
Write for the O-G Style Book

Men's Union Suits

The Washington stores show a complete line of standard makes in all styles and sizes. Why not trade where you have a variety to choose from and at guaranteed values?

IMPERIAL Drop Seat
CARTER'S
PEERLESS
B. V. D.
ROCKINGCHAIR
Prices range from \$1.35 to \$6.
Charge accounts solicited.

WASHINGTON
Four Chicago Stores
Jackson and Dearborn
Washington and Dearborn
Madison and La Salle
58 E. Monroe Street

For fifty-nine years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in
HARDWARE, TOOLS,
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES,
CUTLERY, PAINTS, etc.
Complete Stock—Prompt Service
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Everywhere there are men—and women—who enjoy the Capper & Capper Stores. If they cannot come in, they send to us from the most unexpected places for things to wear—or for their men folk to wear. These far-away friends have brought us many pleasant and useful experiences in taking care of distant trade. If you are not going to be in a Capper City soon, we shall be glad to write to you.



TWO CHICAGO STORES
Michigan Avenue at Monroe Street
Hotel Sherman
Clothing is sold at the Michigan Ave. Store Only

Enjoy a delicious
LUNCHEON
where it is cool and quiet.

Kuyler's
Restaurant
20 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

Spoehr Candies
"They're Always Good"
4 CONVENIENT LOBBY SHOPS
306 North State 179 N. Michigan Ave.
173 West Adams 173 South Dearborn
Mail Orders Filled, Chicago, U.S.A.

Foster Shoes for Women and Children

The "Foster" Mountain Boot

is a strikingly distinctive production made from a superior quality of tan Russia leather.

The Mountain Boot is impervious to water and damp, yet the leather is exceedingly soft and pliable.

An ideal boot for out-of-doors, vacation wear.

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

—an Atmosphere that is different
—new Methods and new Merchandise

GORDON-TORRANCE COMPANY
Organdie and Voile Dresses for Warm Weather Wear
SUITE 201, TOWER BUILDING
Six North Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

Established 1899
Edgewater Laundry Company
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 430

THE FAIR

CHICAGO

High Grade Wardrobe Trunk at a Price of Exceptional Interest to Summer Travelers



Kindly mention this advertisement in asking for this trunk

This full-sized wardrobe trunk, suitable for either a man or a woman, is fiber covered and has fiber binding, cretonne lining, three large drawers and hat compartment, draw bolts, spring lock, laundry bag and shoe pocket. It is sharply under-priced for a short time only **37.95** at.....

Fulton and Clinton Streets, Chicago
DEAR SALESMEN:
Honest, boys, we spare neither time, thought, nor expense in our efforts to see that you fellows get Sample Cases, Traveling Bags, Portfolios, etc., positively "MADE-RIGHT" even to the smallest detail in design, materials and workmanship. It is immaterial as to the line of goods carried—we have either got in stock the identical case that will please you and perfectly serve the purpose, or else can design and make special to order; and listen, it's a fact that "MADE-RIGHT" Sample Cases really mean better, bigger orders and more of them. Ask for folder No. 20V. If you wish key-ring name tag free, please mention firm and line. With best wishes we are, yours very truly,
KNICKERBOCKER CASE COMPANY.
H. H. LABADIE, President.
P.S.—Also make a line of Motor Luncheon Cases.

Kraus Bros. Loewy Co.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Phone Garfield 6300
Main Office and Works
3517-23 W. Madison St., CHICAGO
Branches:
8101 Michigan Ave., 711 Sheridan Road
ARTHUR BERG, President

Correct Golf Sport Skirts
Made of Your Materials
Wilson
17 N. STATE STREET, CHICAGO
Stevens Building—Randolph 3219

MEEK & MEEK
4611-4613 Broadway at Wilson Avenue
CHICAGO
Clothing, Hatters and Haberdashers
Exclusive North Side Dealer For
Society Brand Clothes

CHICAGO Walk-Over Shoe Stores
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
131 So. State Street
EXCLUSIVE MAN'S DEPARTMENT
Hamilton Club Bldg., 14 S. Dearborn St.
EXCLUSIVE WOMAN'S SHOP
4700 Sheridan Rd.

Berry & Plum
CORRECT FURNISHINGS for MEN
55 E. Madison Street, Chicago
Carpet Cleaning Service
Cleaned and Repaired by our careful approved methods.
HIGHEST REFERENCES ESTIMATES FURNISHED
City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.
4150 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO
Phone Wellington 120-121

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PLAY ADVANCES IN STATE SINGLES

Finish All Third-Round Matches
—Poor Conditions Cause Shortening of Program Tuesday
—Continue This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—All third-round matches were completed yesterday, in the annual tournament for the Massachusetts state tennis championship, being held on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Two matches from the second round, held over from the opening day's play, were also contested. Matches were scheduled for morning and afternoon, but owing to the poor playing conditions the program was curtailed to a considerable extent.

In the earlier round matches, N. W. Niles, victor a year ago, defeated W. H. Abbott in two easy sets, allowing his opponent only one game in the match. The winner had all of his strokes working in fine shape, while his service won him points repeatedly.

D. W. Leavitt also came through in the second round by his victory over H. Huang, who had advanced owing to the default of L. B. Rice, the Yale University star. J. B. Fenno Jr., playing excellent tennis, won his match from D. S. Niles after it had gone to three sets. It took the Harvard player some time to get his game working, and Niles easily won the first set. In the second set and also in the last one, Fenno outclassed his opponent, his shots down the side lines being exceptionally accurate. Niles was a little the better of the two in his mastery of the overhead strokes.

R. G. Seaver advanced into the fourth round of the tournament by his victory over C. H. Collier, who furnished the surprise of Monday by winning from T. B. Plimpton. Seaver had little difficulty in taking the match, only two sets being necessary. Wheelwright and Robinson also advanced, while N. W. Niles took two "love" sets from D. W. Leavitt.

Fenno of Harvard won again in the afternoon, capturing two close sets from G. B. Peterson. The first at 7-5, was strongly contested, a majority of the games running to "deuce" only to have the Crimson star rush the set, while he presented an impenetrable defense, and drive the ball to his opponent's base line.

Play is scheduled to be resumed this afternoon, when some of the most interesting matches are to be played. The feature of the afternoon is likely to prove to be the clash between Fenno and the veteran Niles. While the outcome is practically certain owing to the latter's greater experience some fine tennis is looked for, and it is expected that the veteran player will have to play his best to keep on top. The summary:

Second Round
N. W. Niles defeated W. H. Abbott 6-1, 6-2.
D. W. Leavitt defeated H. Huang 6-3, 6-2.
J. B. Fenno Jr. defeated D. S. Niles 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Third Round
R. G. Seaver defeated C. H. Collier 6-3, 6-3.
J. H. Wheelwright defeated E. V. Page 7-5, 6-1, 6-3.
D. P. Robinson Jr. defeated J. S. Nichol 7-5, 6-3.
H. V. Greenough defeated T. M. Worthington 6-2, 6-3.
N. W. Niles defeated D. W. Leavitt 6-3, 6-0.
J. B. Fenno Jr. defeated G. B. Peterson 7-5, 6-4.
W. E. Porter defeated Harold Taylor 2-6, 7-5, 6-0.
Edwin Sheafe defeated E. J. Goodridge 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON IS OPENED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (May 20)—County cricket began in earnest May 16, and was in full swing last week, and a match at Lords between Middlesex and Nottinghamshire ended in a draw. Nottingham was in first and scored 259, Middlesex passing their total and putting up 294. Nottingham, in their second innings, declared, after scoring 290 for five wickets, of which G. Gunn scored a very excellent 116, and left Middlesex to get 256 in 1h. 50m. Exciting cricket followed, but when time was called, the Middlesex batsmen had only succeeded in compiling 159 runs for the loss of five wickets.

The match between Surrey and Somerset ended in a victory for the former. It was good to see the Oval crowded as in pre-war days. Surrey, after putting up a total of 174, of which Hobbs compiled 64, got Somerset set out for 92. Surrey in their second innings scored 290, Hobbs again scoring a faultless 86, before he succumbed to an "lbw." Somerset, who had to get 373 to win, never looked like doing so, and were all out for 176.

BYRN MAWR WINS AT POLO
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Playing in midseason form, the Bryn Mawr Freebooters defeated the Rumson Rovers in the Philadelphia Country Club polo tournament Monday by 5-0 goals to 0. It was the second match for the Temora cup and added trophies.

BATES ELECTS CUTLER
LEWISTON, Maine—F. V. Cutler, of Medford, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the Bates College football team. He is a junior and but recently returned to college after service overseas.



British Army eight training for Henley Regatta

WOLFF LEADING IN WESTERN GOLF

Sunset Hill Country Club Player Does Finely in First Part of Qualifying Round of Amateur Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—One hundred and twenty-eight golfers teed off Monday in the twentieth annual western amateur championship tourney being staged this week at the Sunset Hill Country Club. Charles Evans Jr. and Francis Ouimet were not expected to arrive, but the absence of D. E. Sawyer of New York could not be explained by the officials. In spite of the failure at the last moment of these stars, the tournament will not lose much class, in that others of the west's best are entered. To prove this assertion 21 players made the difficult 6255-yard course under 80, and many of the men were playing over the Sunset links for the first time.

Clarence Wolff was low medalist for the day with a 73. The Sunset Hill representative went out in 34, one better than par, and came back in 39, two over par. The second was in par, but poorly, making the first hole in 5, one over par. The second was in par, but the third and fourth were over par. Then Wolff did brilliant work, making four consecutive "birdies." His last hole was in par. Of the last nine holes, Wolff negotiated eight in par. His loss came on the sixteenth. Par for this hole is 4, but Wolff required a 6.

Next to Wolff for leading honors were R. E. Bockenkamp, the runner-up of the trans-Mississippi tourney, and of the Forest Park Golf Club, St. Louis, and Don Edwards of the Midlothian Golf Club of Chicago. Both made the course in 75. Four men were tied with 76, H. G. Legg of Minneapolis, Club, Minneapolis, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, C. G. Waldo of Detroit, and E. E. Nugent of the Hillcrest C. C., Kansas City. Four players made 77, two 78, and eight 79. The summary:

Player	Out	In	Total
Clarence Wolff	34	39	73
R. E. Bockenkamp	38	37	75
Don Edwards	35	40	75
H. G. Legg	35	40	75
J. E. Nugent	35	40	75
Dudley Mudge	34	42	76
C. G. Waldo	34	42	76
R. E. Legg	36	41	77
J. K. Wadley	36	41	77
L. D. Bromfield	36	41	77
P. B. Hunsley	37	41	78
M. Hunter	37	41	78
Watson Watts	38	40	78
R. W. Reynolds	38	40	78
W. K. Wood	38	40	78
A. N. Leeb	37	42	79
J. D. Standish	38	41	79
Christian Kenney	38	42	80
Shelley Edmunds	37	43	80
P. E. Gardner	39	41	80
S. G. Stickney	37	43	80
J. Thompson	40	40	80
Frank Lynch	38	42	80
Blaine Young	40	40	80
Nelson Whitney	39	41	80
R. B. Sullivan	37	43	80
D. E. Walker	39	41	80
R. E. Knepper	42	38	80
Guy Oliver	41	40	81
R. G. Bush	39	42	81
W. A. Stickney	42	40	82
James Madison	39	43	82
Frank Douglas	38	44	82
E. H. Evans	38	45	83
A. Leakey	40	43	83
D. H. Walker	37	46	83
M. L. Massingill	39	44	83
Addison Stillwell	45	39	84
W. T. Clabaugh	42	42	84
J. D. Cady	41	43	84
S. C. Davis	41	43	84
P. K. Flagg	41	43	84
R. M. Markwell	40	44	84
B. J. Buffum	40	44	84
S. J. Jackson	41	43	84
K. Burns	42	42	84
A. J. Nusselman	42	42	84
W. W. Carhart	41	44	85
R. T. Rolfe	40	45	85
T. J. Moss	42	43	85
E. H. Walker	42	43	85
P. H. Muckerman	41	44	85
E. Limberg	42	44	86
J. W. Morrison	39	47	86
T. Clabaugh	41	45	86
J. L. Carleton	43	44	87
E. P. Bates	44	43	87
E. C. Lorton	42	45	87
O. J. Barwick	39	49	88
W. A. Miller	45	43	88
S. R. Overall	42	47	89
E. H. Jones	42	47	89
Robert O'Hara	42	47	89
J. S. A. Reid	42	47	89
W. F. Fahy	42	47	89
Karl Bock	42	47	89
J. W. Ford Jr.	44	45	89
J. Simpson	44	45	89

ENGLAND TO ENTER A CREW FOR HENLEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—England will be represented by a crew in the service eights of the coming regatta at Henley, though training for the event has commenced rather late. The contest for the King's cup had already attracted entries from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and these crews have been practicing daily for some time, while entries are expected from the United States and from France, and there is a possibility that other countries will follow suit. English oarsmen have been expecting the Army Sports Control Board to make a move in the direction of getting a British crew together; but it has been left to the committee of the Leander Club to take the initiative, and they have asked A. F. Wiggins, former president of the Oxford University Boat Club, who has been serving with the Grenadier Guards, to raise a crew. An eight has already appeared on the Thames, and will practice continuously between now and the regatta.

YALE NINE WINS FROM HARVARD

Defeats the Crimson Baseball Team by 2 to 1 in a Ninth-Inning Rally on Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Before a record commencement crowd the Yale University nine defeated Harvard University, 2 to 1 here Tuesday afternoon in the ninth inning. Sawyer, the Yale second baseman, and the first at bat in the ninth, hit safely to left-center field just out of reach of Harvard's second baseman. Sweeney sacrificed to Felton, the Harvard pitcher who threw him out at first, Sawyer taking second. Felton, the Yale pitcher struck out and Prann hit safely to right field, scoring Sawyer.

Felton, the Harvard pitcher was extremely wild at times, giving seven passes to first and two costly wild pitches. Selleck of Yale was almost invincible, Harvard having scarcely a chance to score after the first inning.

In this inning after Hallowell had struck out, McLeod was hit by the pitcher. Emmons grounded to Prann who threw too late to catch McLeod at second. Knowles struck out and Frothingham's single scored McLeod. Yale tied the score in the sixth when Diamond and Sawyer were passed to first. A wild pitch advanced both runners, and Sheehan's safe hit scored Diamond. Sawyer was caught off third for the third out having a good chance to score. Yale had men on third base in the fourth and fifth innings but failed to tally. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Yale 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 5 1
Harvard 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0
Batteries—Selleck and Sheehan; Felton and Bond. Umpires—Barry and Johnson. Time—2h. 40m.

JACK HOBBS SCORES A SECOND CENTURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Jack Hobbs, the Surrey county batsman, scored a second century in the resumed cricket trial match at the Oval recently, and his efforts were well supported by other players, who will help to form the nucleus of a good side when the season is formally opened.

Hobbs's score in the first innings, as already reported, was 106, and he supplemented this total with 118, when his side went in again. It took him only 80 minutes to obtain his runs before he was bowled by Freeman, and the score included 19 "fours." The famous batsman hit freely all round the wicket, and his display showed what was possible toward complying with the frequent demand that is made for brighter cricket. Sandham's effort resulted in 79 being added to the score. This player's batting was of the "safer" order; but with the 81 made in the first innings, it stamped the batsman as a reliable run-getter. E. G. Hayes, playing for the opposing side, made 90 in the second innings before being caught by Hobbs off T. Abel's bowling.

MISS BJURSTEDT DOUBLE WINNER

United States Woman Lawn Tennis Champion Gets Into the Third Round of the Title Championship Very Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present title holder; Mrs. G. W. Wightman, of the Longwood Cricket Club; Miss Eleanor Goss, of the West Side Tennis Club, and Miss Marion Zinderstein, of the Longwood Cricket Club, the "Big Four" in United States women's tennis circles, came through the opening day's play in the thirty-second annual women's national tournament, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, in fine style.

Miss Bjurstedt took part in two matches and advanced to the third round. In her opening contest the famous Norse player eliminated Mrs. Robert Herold, the Belfield Country Club captain, 6-0, 6-1. Her second-round match also was with a Belfield Country Club player, Miss Marion Murray. This time Miss Bjurstedt didn't lose a game, even though Miss Murray played fine tennis.

Mrs. Wightman, the national indoor champion, whom many regard as Miss Bjurstedt's strongest rival for the title honors, defeated Mrs. Erskine Smith, of the Philadelphia Country Club, by the score of 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Zinderstein and Miss Goss advanced to the second day's play without engaging in a championship contest. Miss Zinderstein won from Mrs. N. W. Niles of the Longwood Cricket Club by default, while Miss Goss won by default from Miss Helen Sewell, of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Miss Sewell had engaged in a 38-game match in a junior contest in the morning and decided that she had enough for one day.

There was little chance for the large gallery on the club house veranda to gain very much information concerning the real condition of Miss Bjurstedt in either of her matches with the Belfield Club players. White both Mrs. Herold and Miss Murray made determined attempts to eliminate Miss Bjurstedt, the national champion always managed to win the points and games without extending herself. She played better than she did at Ardley-on-Hudson last week, but her judgment of distance and placing were not up to her real championship form. Mrs. Wightman wasn't pressed very hard in her match with Mrs. Smith. The former national champion gave a pretty exhibition in her cross-court shots as well as her all-around play.

Play was also started in the national girls' singles tournament, Monday. Miss Katherine Porter of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the present title holder, won her first-round match by defeating a team mate, Miss E. B. Norris. Miss Porter played in the same form that won her the title last season and won in two sets, 6-1, 6-1. The summaries:

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round
Mrs. B. M. Huff, New York T. C., defeated Miss Margaret Moss, Chevy Chase, 6-4, 7-5.
Miss Eleanor Goss, West Side T. C., defeated Miss Helen Sewell, Huntingdon Valley C. C. by default.
Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Longwood C. C., defeated Mrs. Erskine Smith, Philadelphia C. C., 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. George Stanwix, New York T. C., 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Elizabeth Warren, Westmoreland C. C., defeated Mrs. Straffin, West Side T. C., 6-3, 7-5.
Mrs. Robert Leroy, West Side T. C., defeated Mrs. E. C. Duble, West Side T. C., 6-0, 6-2.
Miss Miller, New York T. C., defeated Mrs. Lewis Morris Jr., Yonkers, by default.
Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Augusta Wurm, New York T. C., 6-2, 6-0.
Mrs. S. F. Weaver, West Side T. C., defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, West Side T. C., by default.
Miss Annie Taylor, Philadelphia C. C.,

defeated Miss Deborah Seal, of Merion C. C., by default.
Miss Mary Newbold, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Margaretta Dixon, Philadelphia C. C. by default.
Mrs. Theodore Sohst, West Side T. C., defeated Miss Gladys Paine, Germantown C. C., 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Leslie Bancroft, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss L. G. Scattergood, Germantown C. C., 5-7, 6-0, 6-4.
Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich F. C., defeated Miss Margaretta Sharpless, Philadelphia C. C., 6-1, 6-1.
Miss Adelaide Hooker, Greenwich F. C., defeated Mrs. S. H. Waring, New York T. C., by default.
Miss Dorothy Newbold, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Peggie Ferguson, Philadelphia C. C., 6-4, 2-6, 6-0.
Mrs. Clement Wainwright, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Emily Welsh, Philadelphia C. C., 6-2, 6-0.
Miss Molla Bjurstedt, West Side T. C., defeated Mrs. Robert Herold, Belfield, 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Marion Murray, Belfield C. C., defeated Miss G. D. Torre, West Side T. C., by default.
Miss Marie Wagner, New York T. C., defeated Miss Katherine Porter, Philadelphia C. C., 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Katherine Gardner, West Side T. C., defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey, Longwood C. C., 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Katherine Lauder, Greenwich F. C., defeated Miss Rebecca Thompson, Philadelphia C. C., 6-4, 6-3.
Miss Virginia Carpenter, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. George Powell, Cynwyd, by default.
Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. Lewis Bailey, West Side T. C., 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. De Forrest Candee, West Side T. C., defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, West Side T. C., 6-0, 6-2.
Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood C. C., defeated Mrs. N. W. Niles, Longwood C. C., by default.
Miss Florence Ballin, West Side T. C., defeated Miss Penelope Anderson, Westmoreland, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Eleanor Sears, Longwood C. C., defeated Mrs. H. P. Kerbaugh, Belfield C. C., 6-2, 6-3.
Miss D. Cabot, Longwood C. C., defeated Mrs. A. D. Smoker, Belfield C. C., 6-1, 6-1.

Second Round
Miss Molla Bjurstedt, West Side T. C., defeated Miss Marion Murray, Belfield C. C., 6-0, 6-0.
Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Virginia Carpenter, Philadelphia C. C., 6-0, 6-3.
Miss Martha Bayard, Sport Hill, defeated Miss Margaretta Sharpless, Philadelphia C. C., 7-5, 6-1.
Miss Alice Bayard, Sport Hill, defeated Miss Susan Goodman, Philadelphia C. C., 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Elizabeth Prazer, Huntingdon Valley C. C., defeated Miss Marion Donoghue, Philadelphia C. C., 6-0, 6-1.
Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich F. C., defeated Miss Margaret Brown, Overbrook C. C., 6-0, 6-2.
Miss Elizabeth Prazer, Huntingdon Valley C. C., defeated Miss Caroline Graham, Philadelphia C. C., 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Elizabeth Warren, Westmoreland, defeated Miss C. Baker, Essex C. C., 6-3, 6-2.
Miss Peggy Ferguson, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Mary Geary, Philadelphia C. C., 11-9, 6-0.
Miss Mildred Anderson, Westmoreland Club, defeated Miss Muriel Binzen, New York T. C., 6-4, 9-7.
Miss Edith Grier, West Side T. C., defeated Miss Mildred Carpenter, Philadelphia C. C., 6-1, 6-1.
Miss Adelaide Hooker, Greenwich F. C., defeated Miss Helen Sewell, Huntingdon Valley C. C., 6-1, 6-1.
Miss Katherine Porter, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss E. B. Norris, Philadelphia C. C., 6-1, 6-1.

ONLY TWO GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Chicago Defeats League Leaders and Pittsburgh Shuts Out Philadelphia 6 to 0 Tuesday

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Club Won Lost P.C.
New York 30 14 671
Cincinnati 27 18 600
Chicago 25 18 581
Pittsburgh 25 21 542
Brooklyn 21 22 488
St. Louis 21 24 465
Philadelphia 15 26 355
Boston 14 28 323

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 7, New York 2
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 0

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Pittsburgh
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Cincinnati
Brooklyn at Chicago

CHICAGO CUBS DEFEAT GIANTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The New York Giants were humbled by the Chicago Cubs Tuesday, 7 to 2, the locals outbating the visitors. Alexander twirled a steady game for the Cubs after the second inning. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 x—7 11 2
New York 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2
Batteries—Alexander and O'Farrell; Causey, Ragan and McCarty. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PITTSBURGH CLUB WINS 6 TO 0

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh club shut out the Philadelphia Nationals, 6 to 0, Tuesday. Jacobs, the visitors' pitcher, was ineffective the latter part of the contest. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 x—6 10 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2
Batteries—Miller and Schmidt; Jacobs and Adams. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

PRINCE OF WALES AND YACHT RACING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Prince of Wales has consented to become president of the Yacht Racing Association. King Edward accepted the office, when Prince of Wales, in the year 1881, about six years after the foundation of the association, and upon King Edward's accession to the throne, when the Duke of York became Prince of Wales, the latter was president of the Yacht Racing Association until he became King. His Majesty, since his accession, has been the patron of the association, and Sir Robert Fitzgibbon, a member of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, and one of the earliest members of the Yacht Racing Association, filled the office of president, until the recent annual general meeting in March. When King George was Duke of York, he owned the one-rater White Rose in the Solent, and it may be hoped that in due course the Prince of Wales's colors will fly over a suitable racing boat; needless to say, it would give great encouragement to the sport of amateur racing.

TENNIS PLAYERS NOW IN LONDON

United States Racket Men Are to Compete in Big Grass Championships at Wimbledon

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The lawn tennis team representing the American expeditionary forces has arrived to compete in the world's grass championships beginning at Wimbledon June 23. The team comprises Capt. W. M. Washburn, seventh man in the United States in 1916; Lieut. Dean Mathey, the tenth man; Captain Graves of the All-New Yorkers; Captain Cannon, champion of Missouri; Maj. R. D. Wrenn, former Davis Cup player, and Lieutenant Brown, a prominent member of the Harvard team.

In the men's doubles these players will be partners as follows: Washburn and Mathey, Graves and Brown, Cannon and Wrenn. Lieutenant Mathey stated today that the members of the team were in fine form. They are keenly anticipating the tournament, as the United States has not been represented on the Wimbledon courts since the visit of M. E. McLoughlin of California in 1913. Moreover, it will constitute the greatest American invasion Wimbledon has ever experienced.

The championships will include six of the finest Australian players, including the champion, N. E. Brookes, and also South Africans and Canadians and the best French players.

ONLY TWO GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Chicago Defeats League Leaders and Pittsburgh Shuts Out Philadelphia 6 to 0 Tuesday

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Club Won Lost P.C.
New York 30 14 671
Cincinnati 27 18 600
Chicago 25 18 581
Pittsburgh 25 21 542
Brooklyn 21 22 488
St. Louis 21 24 465
Philadelphia 15 26 355
Boston 14 28 323

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 7, New York 2
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 0

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Pittsburgh
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Cincinnati
Brooklyn at Chicago

CHICAGO CUBS DEFEAT GIANTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The New York Giants were humbled by the Chicago Cubs Tuesday, 7 to 2, the locals outbating the visitors. Alexander twirled a steady game for the Cubs after the second inning. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 x—7 11 2
New York 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2
Batteries—Alexander and O'Farrell; Causey, Ragan and McCarty. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PITTSBURGH CLUB WINS 6 TO 0

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh club shut out the Philadelphia Nationals, 6 to 0, Tuesday. Jacobs, the visitors' pitcher, was ineffective the latter part of the contest. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 x—6 10 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 2
Batteries—Miller and Schmidt; Jacobs and Adams. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

PRINCE OF WALES AND YACHT RACING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Prince of Wales has consented to become president of the Yacht Racing Association. King Edward accepted the office, when Prince of Wales, in the year 1881, about six years after the foundation of the association, and upon King Edward's accession to the throne, when the Duke of York became Prince of Wales, the latter was president of the Yacht Racing Association until he became King. His Majesty, since his accession, has been the patron of the association, and Sir Robert Fitzgibbon, a member of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, and one of the earliest members of the Yacht Racing Association, filled the office of president, until the recent annual general meeting in March. When King George was Duke of York, he owned the one-rater White Rose in the Solent, and it may be hoped that in due course the Prince of Wales's colors will fly over a suitable racing boat; needless to say, it would give great encouragement to the sport of amateur racing.

TENNIS PLAYERS NOW IN LONDON

United States Racket Men Are to Compete in Big Grass Championships at Wimbledon

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The lawn tennis team representing the American expeditionary forces has arrived to compete in the world's grass championships beginning at Wimbledon June 23. The team comprises Capt. W. M. Washburn, seventh man in the United States in 1916; Lieut. Dean Mathey, the tenth man; Captain Graves of the All-New Yorkers; Captain Cannon, champion of Missouri; Maj. R. D. Wrenn, former Davis Cup player, and Lieutenant Brown, a prominent member of the Harvard team.

In the men's doubles these players will be partners as follows: Washburn and Mathey, Graves and Brown, Cannon and Wrenn. Lieutenant Mathey stated today that the members of the team were in fine form. They are keenly anticipating the tournament, as the United States has not been represented on the Wimbledon courts since the visit of M. E. McLoughlin of California in 1913. Moreover, it will constitute the greatest American invasion Wimbledon has ever experienced.

The championships will include six of the finest Australian players, including the

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

EXTENT OF STOCK MARKET DECLINE

Reaction Most Severe in the Oil and Motor Securities—Money Market Conditions Underlying Cause of Slump

The long-continued upward movement in the stock market, and the uninterrupted succession of million-share days on the New York Stock Exchange, amazed even the old-time traders. Warnings were apparently unheeded, until the Federal Reserve Board issued its semi-official warning. Then the break came. Call money ascended and liquidation was forced on a heavy scale. The decline placed securities prices on Monday about 30 per cent under the recent top. A better tone developed yesterday and some good recoveries were made, but the rebound has not been important.

Since Saturday, June 7, when the average price of 20 industrial stocks reached their highest after-war figure, the decline has been uninterrupted. In the following seven sessions the average price dropped eight points, or 28 per cent of the 28½-point rise from the Feb. 8 bottom. Meantime the copper shares have relinquished 2.93 points out of the maximum gain of 10.37, while the railroads have just halved their 10.27-point improvement. The setback has been very substantial in individual stocks, even after allowing for the sharp rise of the last four months. Oil and motor stocks which led the upswing are equally prominent in the downward movement, as may be seen below:

Recent High	Low	Cur.	Dec.
Texas Oil	292	222	42
General Motors	240	180	60
Mexican Petroleum	200	120	80
Standard Oil	180	120	60
Am. Smelters	150	100	50
Am. Sugar	140	90	50
Am. Tobacco	130	80	50
Am. Cotton	120	70	50
Am. Woolen	110	60	50
Am. Lumber	100	50	50
Am. Paper	90	40	50
Am. Glass	80	30	50
Am. Rubber	70	20	50
Am. Steel	60	10	50
Am. Coal	50	10	40
Am. Iron	40	10	30
Am. Copper	30	10	20
Am. Zinc	20	10	10
Am. Lead	10	10	10
Am. Tin	10	10	10
Am. Silver	10	10	10
Am. Gold	10	10	10

The rise in call loan rates in the last week or so and their direct influence on security prices are shown by the downward movement of industrial stocks, follow:

High	Low	Cur.	Dec.
June 5	8	6	2
June 10	8	6	2
June 11	8	6	2
June 12	8	6	2
June 13	8	6	2
June 14	8	6	2
June 15	8	6	2
June 16	8	6	2
June 17	8	6	2
June 18	8	6	2

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	10	12
Alfa Explos.	10	12
Allied P.	10	12
Barnett O. & G.	10	12
Big Ledge	10	12
Brown	10	12
Boston & Mont.	10	12
Caledonia	10	12
Catmet & Jer.	10	12
Can. Cop.	10	12
Cash Boy	10	12
Cascade	10	12
Cities Service Bank shares	10	12
Commonwealth	10	12
Cons. Arizona	10	12
Cons. Copper	10	12
Cosden & Co.	10	12
Curtis	10	12
Emerson	10	12
Ellis Basin	10	12
Essex	10	12
Federal Oil	10	12
Fiske Tire	10	12
General Asphalt	10	12
Greenback	10	12
Goldfield Cons.	10	12
Golden Gate	10	12
Green Monster	10	12
Hedra Mining	10	12
Houston Oil	10	12
Howe Sound	10	12
Inter Petrol	10	12
Hudson Oil	10	12
Island Oil	10	12
Kump Oil	10	12
Jerome Verde	10	12
Jumbo	10	12
Kerr Lake	10	12
Louisiana Oil	10	12
Martin Parry	10	12
McNamara	10	12
Nickel Dar	10	12
Merritt	10	12
Midwest Refining	10	12
Morton	10	12
Peoples	10	12
Omaha Oil	10	12
Peoples	10	12
Pennock	10	12
Perfection Tire	10	12
Ranger	10	12
Salt Creek	10	12
Salspita Ref.	10	12
Savoy Oil	10	12
Savoy T.	10	12
Seymour Oil	10	12
Sinclair Ref.	10	12
Silver King	10	12
Standard Motor	10	12
Stanton	10	12
Union Marine	10	12
Union Gold	10	12
Verde Ext.	10	12
W. Steam	10	12
Wright	10	12

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England.—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in May was 724,995 fine ounces valued at \$2,079,583. This compares with 694,944 fine ounces valued at \$2,914,936 in April and 712,379 ounces valued at \$2,375,992 in March.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Beet Sugar	81½	84½	81
Am. Can	51½	54½	51½
Am. Car & Ferry	103	106½	103
Am. Inter.	97	100½	97
Am. Loco	80½	83½	80½
Am. Smelters	78½	81½	78½
Am. Sugar	120	123½	120
Am. Tel. & Tel.	106½	109½	106½
Am. Woolen	103	106½	103
Anaconda	69½	71	69½
Atchafalpa	96½	99	96½
Atchafalpa W. I.	106½	109½	106½
Bald Loco	94½	97	94½
B. & O.	49½	50½	49½
Beth Steel B.	82½	85	82½
B. E. T.	24½	25½	24½
Can. Pac.	160½	162	160½
Can. Leather	95	101	95
Chandler	200	203	200
C. M. & St. P.	40½	42½	40½
C. R. I. & Pac.	26	27½	26
Chino	42½	44½	42½
Cons. Prod.	63½	65½	63½
Crocker Steel	88	90½	88
Cuba Cane	32½	33	32½
do pfd.	82	83	82
Erle	17	17½	17
Gen. Motors	203	206	203
Goodrich	73½	75	73½
I. H. T. Mer.	46	47	46
do pfd.	112½	115	112½
Inspiration	56½	58	56½
Kennecott	82½	84	82½
Max Motor	14½	15	14½
Mex. Pet.	177	181	177
Midvale	48	49½	48
Mo. Pac.	78½	80	78½
N. Y. Central	78	80	78
N. Y. N. H. & H.	29½	31	29½
No. Pac.	95	96½	95
Omaha	56½	58	56½
Pan. Am. Pet.	86½	88	86½
Penn.	45½	47	45½
Pierce-Arrow	55½	57	55½
Ray	24½	25	24½
Reading	88	89½	88
Rep. I. & St.	85	86	85
Royal Ind. N. Y.	104½	106	104½
S. Pac.	105½	107	105½
Sinclair Oil	32½	33	32½
So. Ry.	29½	30	29½
Studebaker	92	93½	92
Texas Co.	24½	25	24½
Union Pacific	120½	122	120½
U. S. Rubber	113	115	113
U. S. Steel	102½	104	102½
U. S. Food	72	73	72
U. S. Lumber	82½	84	82½
Westinghouse	54½	56	54½
Wills-Over	33½	35	33½
Total sales, 1,453,700 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3½s	99.44	99.46	99.44
Lib. 4s	99.40	99.42	99.40
Lib. 4½s	99.36	99.38	99.36
Lib. 5s	99.32	99.34	99.32
Lib. 5½s	99.28	99.30	99.28
Lib. 6s	99.24	99.26	99.24
Lib. 6½s	99.20	99.22	99.20
Lib. 7s	99.16	99.18	99.16
Lib. 7½s	99.12	99.14	99.12
Lib. 8s	99.08	99.10	99.08
Lib. 8½s	99.04	99.06	99.04
Lib. 9s	99.00	99.02	99.00
Lib. 9½s	98.96	98.98	98.96
Lib. 10s	98.92	98.94	98.92

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Am. For. Sec.	99½	99½	99½
Anglo-French	97½	97½	97½
City of Bordeaux	99½	99½	99½
City of Paris	99½	99½	99½
Un. King 5½s, 1919	99½	99½	99½
Un. King 5½s, 1921	99½	99½	99½
Un. King 5½s, 1927	99½	99½	99½

BOSTON STOCKS

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	10	12
Alfa Explos.	10	12
Allied P.	10	12
Barnett O. & G.	10	12
Big Ledge	10	12
Brown	10	12
Boston & Mont.	10	12
Caledonia	10	12
Catmet & Jer.	10	12
Can. Cop.	10	12
Cash Boy	10	12
Cascade	10	12
Cities Service Bank shares	10	12
Commonwealth	10	12
Cons. Arizona	10	12
Cons. Copper	10	12
Cosden & Co.	10	12
Curtis	10	12
Emerson	10	12
Ellis Basin	10	12
Essex	10	12
Federal Oil	10	12
Fiske Tire	10	12
General Asphalt	10	12
Greenback	10	12
Goldfield Cons.	10	12
Golden Gate	10	12
Green Monster	10	12
Hedra Mining	10	12
Houston Oil	10	12
Howe Sound	10	12
Inter Petrol	10	12
Hudson Oil	10	12
Island Oil	10	12
Kump Oil	10	12
Jerome Verde	10	12
Jumbo	10	12
Kerr Lake	10	12
Louisiana Oil	10	12
Martin Parry	10	12
McNamara	10	12
Nickel Dar	10	12
Merritt	10	12
Midwest Refining	10	12
Morton	10	12
Peoples	10	12
Omaha Oil	10	12
Peoples	10	12
Pennock	10	12
Perfection Tire	10	12
Ranger	10	12
Salt Creek	10	12
Salspita Ref.	10	12
Savoy Oil	10	12
Savoy T.	10	12
Seymour Oil	10	12
Sinclair Ref.	10	12
Silver King	10	12
Standard Motor	10	12
Stanton	10	12
Union Marine	10	12
Union Gold	10	12
Verde Ext.	10	12
W. Steam	10	12
Wright	10	12

COTTON MARKET

Open	High	Low	Last
July	31.35	31.55	31.35
Aug.	30.65	30.85	30.65
Sept.	30.35	30.55	30.35
Oct.	30.05	30.25	30.05
Nov.	29.75	29.95	29.75
Dec.	29.45	29.65	29.45
Jan.	29.15	29.35	29.15
Feb.	28.85	29.05	28.85
Mar.	28.55	28.75	28.55
Apr.	28.25	28.45	28.25
May	27.95	28.15	27.95

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton

Open	High	Low	Last
July	31.35	31.55	31.35
Aug.	30.65	30.85	30.65
Sept.	30.35	30.55	30.35
Oct.	30.05	30.25	30.05
Nov.	29.75	29.95	29.75
Dec.	29.45	29.65	29.45
Jan.	29.15	29.35	29.15
Feb.	28.85	29.05	28.85
Mar.	28.55	28.75	28.55
Apr.	28.25	28.45	28.25
May	27.95	28.15	27.95

FRENCH FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

PARIS, France.—The foreign exchange turned weak on an announcement of negotiations between New York and Paris concerning the opening of important commercial credits in favor of French importers. Eugene Meyer Jr. has arrived here to study the economic financial situation in France and to represent American interests regarding above negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 130, Elec. Star Bat 83½, General Asphalt 69, Lehigh Nav. 69, Lake Superior 19, Phila. Co. 40½, Phila. Co. pfd 35½, Phila. Elec. 25½, Phila. Rap. Tr. 27½, Phila. Tract 69, Union Tract 39, United Gas Imp. 69.

WYOMING WOOL MANUFACTURING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Representatives of wool manufacturing interests at Passaic, New Jersey, are investigating the feasibility of the establishment in the Rocky Mountain region of a wool-scouring and woolen goods manufacturing plant at which the wool clips of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and possibly other states would be scoured and made into the coarser weaves.
Such procedure, with the wool production of the states named—exceeding 100,000,000 pounds annually, with Wyoming and Montana providing more than 60 per cent of the total—would avoid the payment of freight on the grease and dirt in the wool between the western states and scouring plants in the east, and on fabrics manufactured from western wool between eastern mills and points of consumption in the west. A survey of the situation in Montana has been completed and the representatives of the Passaic interests now are looking over the Wyoming field.

MILL LABOR IN GREATER DEMAND

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Unemployment in Youngstown, which grew rapidly after the armistice, until March and April, when approximately 14,000 men were out of work, has gradually receded now until there are 5000 men or less out of work here. Mills are employing about 80 per cent of the forces they were using last November, but several thousand additional transient workers have left the city, until the unemployment situation is causing little concern here now. Plants of the Carnegie Steel Company in Youngstown are actually employing about 500 more men now than when the armistice was signed.

There is work available for all returned soldiers, even men who prefer clerical work being cared for easily. Jobs for mechanics at \$5 to \$7 a day are open.

While mills are employing approximately 80 per cent of their war-time forces, output of the plants does not reach this figure. There was a still further improvement in operations last week, however, and mills are now working 65 per cent to 70 per cent of capacity. Blast furnace operations are expected to reach 80 per cent by Aug. 1, with addition of three more stacks to the active list before that date, or 20 active furnaces out of the 25 in the Mahoning valley.

AMERICAN EXPORTERS IN CUBA

NEW YORK, New York.—J. P. Malvido, manager of the foreign exchange department of the Banco Internacional de Cuba, who is here on a short trip, speaks glowingly of the prosperity of Cuba and says it can rely on uninterrupted prosperity for the next two or three years. Some of the British colonies and India are planning to develop sugar manufacturing on a large scale, but it will be some years before they can become properly equipped in machinery to be important competitors of Cuba.

CHICAGO BOARD

Open	High	Low	Close
July	1.75½	1.77	1.75½
Aug.	1.70½	1.72	1.70½
Sept.	1.65½	1.67	1.65½
Oct.	1.60½	1.62	1.60½
Nov.	1.55½	1.57	1.55½
Dec.	1.50½	1.52	1.50½
Jan.	1.45½	1.47	1.45½
Feb.	1.40½	1.42	1.40½
Mar.	1.35½	1.37	1.35½
Apr.	1.30½	1.32	1.30½
May	1.25½	1.27	1.25½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

OAK PARK, ILLINOIS

HODGSON'S

RESTAURANT CONFECTIONERY
Excellent Fountain Service
Meals Table d'Hôte and A La Carte
Home cooking, home made ice creams and candies. Prices moderate.
One of the finest places of its kind around Chicago.
Private room for parties, luncheons, etc.
Automobilists will find many conveniences.
(Autos take Washington Blvd. to Wisconsin Ave., then 2 blocks north)
124 Wisconsin Avenue, OAK PARK, ILL.
Next door to Oak Park Theatre

THE PALACE
CASH MEAT MARKET

110-112 Wisconsin Ave.
Tel. O. P. 2900

QUALITY MEATS

Home-made Sausage, Poultry, Fish and Oysters

GARBERS BROS.

Grocery and Market
Tel. O. P. 2900

FRED KNOOP

GROCERIES—MARKET
Tel. 145, 146, 147 Oak Park

W. W. MEYER

Grocery and Market
Tel. O. P. 5800

HARDWARE

1034 Lake St. Tel. O. P. 142

E. H. HANN

INSURANCE Tel. O. P. 6828

ARTISTIC PICTURES AND FRAMING

Grabie's Art and Gift Shop
Tel. O. P. 718

MOLINE, ILL.

Lundt & Co.

FAMOUS FOR COATS AND SUITS
1520 FIFTH AVENUE
MOLINE, ILL.

Women's Apparel

Millinery

House Furnishings

Draperies, Rugs, etc.

Dry Goods

"Our Motto"

If we please you—

tell others.

If we don't, tell us.

GROCERIES OF QUALITY

S. F. LARSON
1423 Fifteenth Street
Moline 1241—Telephone—Moline 1242

KERN & VERNON

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
404 Peoples Bank Bldg.
Moline, Illinois

THE SQUARE DEAL SHOE CO.

Up-to-Date Footwear
408 Fifteenth Street
Moline, Ill.

FISK-LOOSLEY

The Store that keeps Prices Down

STREED AND SCHEPERS

1322 Fourth Avenue
Valuing Service Car

TIRES BICYCLES

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

M. W. ANDERSON

For High Grade Groceries
4111 T Avenue
Rock Island, Ill.
Phone R. I. 65

AURORA, ILLINOIS

Cool Clothing

For comfort during the warm weather we recommend

Munsing

Union Suits

A most satisfactory fitting, and finished undergarment of fine, soft, sheer fabrics, in a number of different styles for Women, Men, Children. Right prices and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

BOORKMAN'S

30 River St., West Side
AURORA, ILL.

Fisher's Bakery

For real home-made bakery goods, ours are unequalled.

DELICATESSA CONFECTIONERY

1430 Broadway at Aurora, Ill.

MADE IN DENVER

NEWWEAR GLOVES HANKERCHIEFS, CORSETS AND HOSIERY
25 South Broadway

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

ROCKFORD CLOTHING

ROCKFORD CLOTHING FOR MEN
515-517 N. Main Street
115-20 S. Main Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H.C. Bootery

Phone Englewood 3367
3 Stores

6218 S. Halsted St.
6238 S. Halsted St.
CHICAGO

WILLIS & ATWOOD

SHOES
For the Entire Family. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

1371 E. 63rd St.
CHICAGO
Telephone H. P. 817

PORTIA

SHOE SHOP
Mrs. Z. S. Corson
4th Floor, North American Bldg.
CHICAGO

An exclusive women's shop devoted to the needs of women who desire comfort as well as style. Extra sizes for large women. No catalog.

1002 (Framheim SHOES) E. 63rd St.

PIANO TUNER

and REBUILDER
Mansel B. Green
Tel. Rog. Pk. 3196
1769 GREENLEAF AVE.

We make a specialty of rebuilding old pianos. We also buy, sell and rent good used pianos. Free estimates—high-class references.

INSURANCE

W. HORACE LOCHER
Marquette Building Central 2500
CHICAGO

OFFICE HOURS 11 TO 2

MERTON BAILEY

Real Estate—Renting—Insurance
8679 W. Lake St. Tel. Austin 1076

EDWIN C. GAGE, Insurance
175 W. Jackson Bldg. CHICAGO

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Insurance
448 E. 46th Place, Dex. 7027

VACANT IN NORTH EVANSTON—Suitable for residence or high grade apartments. Near lake and N. W. Elevated; 60 ft. lots, \$40 to \$50 R. Terms at L. E. H. B. Bldg. 1008

Real Estate, Investments, Renting, Insurance
INGERSOLL & WELLES
1110 Bryn Mawr Ave. Tel. Sunnyside 7023

FOR SALE—7-room, house, beautifully situated on 5000 near Chicago on C. & N. W. R. R. and intersection road; gas, electric, water, for particulars Tel. Edgewater 5281 or add. W. 29, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE by owner, 6-unit, bldg., splendid 1000 sq. ft., 1 1/2 stories, 1 dining room, press, annual rental \$2500; equity \$8000; price \$22,800. R. 33, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FOR RENT, July and Aug., 2-room kitchen apartment, furnished, on Drexel Blvd., near 40th; also, Kenwood I. St., near Lake, Ad. dress M. C. Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

R. 40TH ST., 1250—Pleasant south room; cool, elec., R. surface and 4th St. L. C. Breakfast optional. Tel. Oakland 3708.

R. 44TH ST., 925—For rent, one or two rooms; would accept person requiring attendant; good location. Tel. Drexel 3075.

OTTO F. HAHN

Painting Decorating, Paperhanging
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper
1209 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO
Telephone Diversey 4234

EDWARD C. BUNCK

INTERIOR DECORATING AND PAINTING
Painter and Decorator
4648 Calumet Avenue, CHICAGO
Tel. Oak. 845

NYDEN & THUNANDER

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
2860 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO
Telephone Calumet 6192

GEO. M. NELSON

RELIABLE PAINT STORE
Paperhangers and Painters' Supplies
Painting and Decorating
5027 LINCOLN AVENUE, Tel. Lake View 5436

WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

E. J. GALITZ

Fancy Groceries and Meats
Telephones: Wilmette 407, 408, 409

The Wilmette Grocery and Market
THE STORE OF QUALITY
Phone 429

BOWMAN

Dairy Company
A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the Federal Reserve Bank

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMETTE

S. H. CRAMER
Dry Goods
Notions, Ladies' Furnishings
Telephone Wilmette 588

TAYLOR'S

DRY GOODS STORE
1225 Wilmette Avenue
Phone 1914

H. D. DAVISSON

INSURANCE
4187 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET

URBANA, ILL.

A NUT BROWN LOAF

Baked in a sunlight bakery; always sweet and wholesome. Such is

HOY'S BREAD

When you buy a loaf of Hoy you get your money's worth.

For Safety and Satisfactory Service

do business with

FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets
CHICAGO

Savings Accounts Checking Accounts

Acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills

Loans made on Chicago Real Estate

Capital and Surplus...\$3,000,000.

Deposits over25,000,000.

To Soldiers and Sailors Away From Home

who wish to send flowers to their friends or relatives Bohannon Floral Co. will be glad to give their orders special attention. Flowers telegraphed everywhere.

Bohannon Floral Co.

75 EAST MONROE ST.
Between Michigan and Wabash Aves.
CHICAGO

Telephone—Randolph 1709 or 6266

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Lakeside Flower Shop
A. HALL, Prop. We Deliver Everywhere

Argyle Posy Shop CUT FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS
Special Designs and Decorations
1046 1/2 Argyle St., Chicago, Tel. Edgewater 7830

THEODOR KRUEGER

HARDWARE COMPANY
Hardware, Tools
Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household

Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies
4943 Broadway, (Upper) CHICAGO

729 Milwaukee Ave. Tel. Edgewater 7830

C. & F. HARDWARE CO.

Carpenter Work and General
House Repairing
Electrician, Tinner and Locksmith
Screen doors made to order
Painting and Glazing
2725 North Clark Street, CHICAGO
Tel. Lincoln 8834

CHAS. C. DOSE

Plumbing and Heating
Jobbing and Overhauling
1226 Laramie St. Tel. Lincoln 1507

AETNA STATE BANK

Halsted St., Lincoln & Fullerton Aves.
Chicago

A STRONG STATE BANK

Conveniently located to serve you. Accounts of individuals, firms and corporations solicited.
3% Paid on Savings Deposits.

WOODLAWN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

1204 E. Sixty-Third Street, CHICAGO

Resources \$3,000,000.00
YOUR PATRONAGE INVITED

Audits—Investigations—Systems
Construction—Accounting—Income Tax Reports
CHARLES A. BONDESON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
541 OAKDALE AVE. Phone Lake View 4430
CHICAGO

BADER-PETERSON-COOK CO.

LUMBER

All Kinds of Building Material
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber
1012 W. North Ave., Chicago
Tel. Lincoln 221 or 72

BUNGALOWS

FOR SALE AND RENT TO ORDER
\$5500 and up

E. N. LINN

BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR
3812 N. Paulina St. Tel. Ravenswood 1567

E. SEWARD, Carpenter
Hardwood Floors, Garages, Bldgs., Furniture
Repairs, Lampshade Hacks, Hand-made
Furniture, Upholstery, etc.
8015 Bernard St., Chicago, Tel. Irving 5454

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.

18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders,
Lithographers, Steel Die and Copper
Plate Engravers
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all lines of stationery for home and office. Special forms for churches and Sunday schools. Practitioners' house leaf outfits, pocket size. Blank books and office supplies.
Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.

Kenfield

Leach Co.
Delivered on time.
Day and night service.
610 Federal St.

Personal, Business or Professional CARDS

Engraved and Printed in Correct Style
DUNWELL & LORD
The House of Good Stationery
114 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago

CARBERY AND REED

Printing and Engraving
626 Federal Street Harrison 2455

RIDER & DICKERSON

PRINTERS
Harrison 2926, 628 Federal St., CHICAGO

NEWELL B. STILES & CO.
PRINTERS
107 No. Market St., Chicago, Tel. Main 4029

FIDELITY PRINTING CO.
Charles E. Leach, President
714 Federal Street Wab. 3679

Arthur's Straw Hats

\$2.50—\$3.00—\$4.00
Popular Prices—Splendid Values

ARTHUR FEILCHENFELD
34 W. Van Buren Street, 109 South
Dearborn Street, 11 E. Adams Street

WILLIAM FRIED

Tailor
64 E. Monroe Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Phone Hand 2057 Adjoining University Club

Andrew S. Thomas

1124-28 Wilson Avenue, CORNER CLIFTON
CHICAGO

Excellent showing of
NEW WASH GOODS AND
DRAPERY FABRICS
Exclusive patterns

MATSEN & CO.

MEN'S TAILORING
1620 Madison St. Chicago

LOUIS THURINGER

TAILOR
412-414-416 Hartford Building, CHICAGO
Corner Dearborn and Madison Streets
Phone 3184 Central

Men's Furnishings

HUBERT SCHUMACHER
409 North Avenue, Tel. Lincoln 2406

EHRlich

SHIRT AND HAT COMPANY
3567 N. Clark Street, opp. "L" Station, Chicago

KRUEGER TAILOR AND CLEANER

6248 Ellis Ave.
Phone Hyde Park 7197

DRESCHER

CAREFUL CLEANING AND TAILORING
4409 N. Clark St., nr. Montrose, Tel. Edg. 4650

For a more individual, better and direct service, phone—

BOULEVARD 9500

Paris

Dyeing and Cleaning Co.
Office and Works—308-324 W. 31st St., CHICAGO

Our autos make daily trips to all parts of the city regardless of location of our branch stores.

COOK & McLAIN

Established 1854
Pioneer Cleaners and Dyers
FRANK HARSCHER, Mgr.
Main Office and Works:
820 EAST 39TH STREET
DREXEL 1349

When You Clean House, Remember Us

American Pneumatic Carpet Cleaning Company

1033-1041 West Lake Street, Cor. Carpenter
Monroe 1405

A Courteous Estimator at Your Service

WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

2719-2723 FULLERTON AVE.
Tel. Armitage 9, Chas. Nielsen, Pres. & Treas.
A Laundry of Superior Service

Cleaning and Dyeing
DAVID WEBER
THE MAN WHO KNOWS
BIRCHWOOD STATION

KURZ CLEANING AND PRESSING SHOP

4640 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Phone Edg. 7645

Gairing

FRAMES
4035 Broadway
Chicago
1613 Irvington Ave.
Evanston

WM. H. COLVIN & CO.

Bonds—Stocks—Grain
104 South La Salle Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ERKINE DOUGLAS, Prop. Tel. Oakland 3655

Kenwood Jewelry Shop

1257 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Our display of Summer Furniture



consists of all the most popular styles of chairs—rockers—chaises longues—tables—fernières—lamps—settees, and swings in all the plain and enameled finishes. Our assortment of upholstery is so large we feel confident that you can easily make a satisfactory selection.

We invite your inspection and encourage comparisons.
We solicit your extended account.

Spiegel's

HOUSE FURNISHING CO.

115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
SOUTH SIDE STORE
Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE, 2023 Milwaukee Ave.

CANARY'S

5136 NORTH CLARK STREET
Munsingwear, Kayser Underwear and Gloves
DRY GOODS
MEN'S WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S WEAR

I. PERLSON

FURS EXCLUSIVE
Spring & Summer Furs
Coats and Wraps
Fur Storage
502 NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING
38 S. STATE STREET
Phone Central 3038 CHICAGO

The Swiss Shop

BLOUSES, NEGLIGEEES, LINGERIE
4423 BROADWAY—Tel. Edgewater 4611
719 SHERIDAN ROAD—Tel. Wellington 2303
4812 SHERIDAN ROAD—Tel. Ravenswood 2104

THE TAYLOR

DRY GOODS CO.
A Complete Line of
INFANTS' WEAR
6436-6438 So. Halsted St., Chicago
Tel. Normal 990

SONIA

Millinery Corsets
\$5 to \$15 \$2 to \$10
3445 N. Crawford Avenue, CHICAGO

E. A. HOLDEN

DRY GOODS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
7030-7032 North Clark Street

TUTTILL & HOWE

MILLINERS
Smart models are now on display
723 Marshall Field Annex, Chicago

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

SHAKESPEARE IN THE TRENCHES

No little comment has been caused, in military as well as in literary circles, by the discovery that Shakespeare has been by all odds the favorite author of the English-speaking soldiers in the trenches. An astonishing number of the men carried constantly with them pocket editions of some one of Shakespeare's plays.

The fact that Shakespeare was studied in the trenches is, perhaps, no cause for surprise, but, rather, a further evidence of the intelligence which was so marked a characteristic of the American and English armies. It was a natural instinct for such men to seize the opportunity afforded to become more intimately acquainted with those masterpieces, which previously they had read rather than absorbed. With this standard of new understanding, and with that understanding a keen enjoyment and satisfaction.

The most important feature, however, of the popularity of Shakespeare in the trenches has come in the demand from those who previously were unacquainted with the work of the great poet, and who, learning of him through their comrades, now demand the opportunity in post-war education of making him their own. These soldiers, eager to learn Shakespeare, grouped themselves together and enthusiastically received and produced perhaps the most lasting effect of any of the recreative activities supplied to lighten the ennui and to stimulate the imagination of the soldiers.

No better road could be selected, in the direction of pure literature, than by way of Shakespeare. Many of the soldiers speak feelingly of the effect this has had upon them. They admit at first to have listened indifferently, then to have followed the performance with curiosity, and later with genuine interest.

In all Shakespeare's works, there is no portrayal of such battles or such tragedies as the great war has developed; yet, such as they are, they have served to interest the twentieth century soldier to no lesser degree than the audience for whom they were originally written; but, aside from the martial element which appears in Shakespeare, his beauty of diction, his subtle idealism, his appeal to the imagination—all unite into a living force which has produced an extraordinary element of educational advantage.

GERMANY'S PLANS FOR INVASION OF FRANCE

"Forty Days in 1914." By Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Maurice, R.M.G., C.B. London: Constable & Co. 2s. net.

In "Forty Days in 1914," General Maurice has dealt simply with the strategic and tactical aspect of the opening phases of the campaign. By careful analysis of all available information, he has outlined what he assumes to have been the German plans and dispositions for the invasion of France, and has shown, in the form of a narrative, how these materialized and took shape.

Although General Maurice makes no claim to be writing history, his reader cannot fail to be impressed with a sense of the soundness of his conjectures and his intuition of the technical side of his subject. Briefly summarizing the essential features of allied and enemy war theories, he has shown how their application led to success or failure in the field.

Germany held that the only way to insure the defeat of an enemy army was to envelop its flank, and this doctrine of envelopment proved the guiding rule in all her strategy and maneuver. Thus she was committed, from the outset, to the violation of Belgian neutrality, and the invasion of French Flanders, whilst France, having due regard to her treaty obligations, was confined to a frontal attack on Germany's western frontier. So, while Joffre's main strength lay in the south, prepared to invade Alsace, the weight of the German blow was about to fall on his exposed left, from the direction of the Belgian frontier.

French doctrines of strategy, however, served to mitigate the advantages which Prussian lack of scruple had secured. French military thought maintained that a large and mobile force, held in reserve for use as occasion arose or opportunity offered, was the keynote of successful strategy. The adoption of this fundamental postulate enabled Joffre to adapt his plans of maneuver to meet an unexpected situation.

German treachery had gained for her armies a strategic ascendancy which, to all appearances, was overwhelming. But the French general staff proved equal to the occasion, and Joffre, seeing the danger to his flank, at once abandoned his original project of offense in the south and reinforced his left. Thus, on Aug. 23, the Franco-British forces joined battle with von Kluck's advancing legions, and the cockpit of Europe once more became the scene of an historic struggle.

The author's account of the retreat from Mons and the subsequent advance to the Aisne furnishes a further series of illustrations of the fallacies of Prussian military teaching. German generals had been taught to regard the conduct of a campaign as an exact science, and consequently ignored the important axiom that the unexpected

is the rule in war. Thus von Kluck, with that "pedantic adherence to theory" which the author describes as characteristic of the German officer, was led to ignore the exigencies of an ever-changing situation, in purblind pursuit of certain deeply inculcated rules of action.

The author lays special emphasis, throughout the book, upon the important part played in the first weeks of the war by the British Army. Both in allied and neutral countries, he declares, the far-reaching effects of its operations have been underrated. "Nowhere," he says, "has justice been done to the part played by the British Army. But I am convinced that history will decide that it was the crossing of the Marne, in the early hours of the 9th (September) by the British Army, which turned the scale against von Kluck and saved Manoury at a time of crisis."

The last chapter of General Maurice's book takes the form of an essay on the "Higher Command in War," and embodies some very searching criticism on British methods of organization. It is a wide subject of which the author has a deep and comprehensive grasp, and it is to be hoped that he will make it the thesis of a further volume.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE COURT OF WILLIAM I

"La Mission du Comte de St. Vallier" (Décembre, 1877-81). Par Ernest Daudet. Paris: Plon-Nourrit. 4 francs.

Of the difficulties which the two distinguished Frenchmen, Gambier and Gontaut-Biron, encountered in Berlin, as ambassadors at the Court of William I, after the Franco-Prussian War, they themselves have written. The Emperor would have sought to conciliate them—his friendship for Gontaut-Biron appears to have been genuine enough—but Bismarck, suspicious, uneasy, resentful of their aloofness, convinced of their duplicity—in the Chancellor's first interview with Gambier, he stated his conviction that, in 1874, France would seek her revenge—was determined to set rid of them both. Doubtless his success in doing so was greatly reassured; it was a personal triumph which could not fail to give him satisfaction, while it showed further the patience and amiability of France. When St. Vallier arrived in Berlin, in December, 1877, the Chancellor received him with open arms. It was, indeed, as Mr. Daudet writes, "peace after storm."

With the next four years, the present book has to deal, years in which the relations of France with Germany, in spite of many provocations, in spite of constant panics due sometimes to the speeches, sometimes to the actions, of Bismarck, remained almost stationary at "fine"; not once, either now or during the later ambassadorship of de Courcel, did they descend to the "stormy" which had driven Gontaut-Biron back to France.

It had become evident to Bismarck that France was seeking no immediate revenge; he determined to do all in his power to conciliate her and, at the same time, isolate her in Europe. He approved her republicanism, convinced that it would prevent her making treaties with monarchical Austria, Russia, and England; he supported her in Tunis with enthusiasm, convinced that it would turn her eyes away from Alsace-Lorraine; and, whatever steps he himself might take—he created something like a panic in Paris when he formed the Austro-Germanic Alliance—he was always ready with the most fervid expressions of friendship for France and assurances that he would do nothing to harm her. St. Vallier was at no time impressed by the Bismarckian protestations. His tact, his control, and his dignity remained proof against all provocation, but his letters show again and again that he saw through every ruse. He knew that the Chancellor's vast ambitions for Germany, which he had determined to consolidate, might mean using at any moment with the enemy of yesterday or crushing the friend of today. Thus it was that he wrote, gravely warning his countrymen against "a friendly or sympathetic interpretation of his attitude; it is favorable to us," he declared, "and will remain so as long as he sees it to be his interest."

Many indignities, in spite of the great cordiality shown to him personally by Gambier and Chancellor, St. Vallier submitted to during those years; the most poignant were certainly those he suffered on behalf of Alsace-Lorraine, yet for whom he dared not interfere. He knew, as did another Ambassador of France, Chanzy, at St. Petersburg, that the policy for their country during those years was pacifism and moderation. Thus and thus only would they keep the door open for those future alliances with Europe, which it was Bismarck's determination to frustrate.

In 1881, when Gambetta took the presidency, St. Vallier, who no longer found himself in sympathy with the government of France, retired. Deep expressions of regret accompanied him from William I and Bismarck, with whom throughout he had remained on terms of complete affability, without ever forgetting for one moment the interest which was Germany's "to isolate and to enfeeble us."

"Memoirs of the Life of the Seventh Earl of Glasgow, G. C. M. G. R. N." edited by Commander Francis M. Norman, R. N., contains an autobiography of his early days, as Mr. Boyle, up to the year 1853, seven years after he joined the navy. Life in the Royal Navy, when he joined it in 1846, was similar to that of the navy in Nelson's time, and men were allowed to volunteer for the ship of their fancy, as unlike life in the British Navy today as it well could be. The publishers of the volume are Messrs. Brown of Edinburgh.

THE WORLD AS A UNITED FAMILY

"The Economic Foundations of Peace." By J. L. Garvin. London: Macmillan & Co. 12s.

"The Economic Foundations of Peace" is an attempt, on the part of Mr. Garvin, to emphasize the importance of including in the League of Nations an economic as well as a political and judicial control over international activities. In pursuit of this idea, Mr. Garvin has furnished us, at considerable length, with his views of international copartnership and cooperation in commerce, and the importance of establishing these on systematic lines.

His arguments, which are of a hypothetical nature, are nevertheless dispensed with characteristic conviction and emphasis; advice and encouragement are lavishly bestowed on those engaged in adjusting the affairs of the world, and a stern note of warning is uttered of the disastrous consequences which the neglect of it will entail.

In Mr. Garvin's opinion, a peace congress which fails to recognize the economic interdependence of nations, and to do everything within its power to insure such equality of economic opportunity as will remove the incentive to resort to arms, is unworthy of the name. His ideal amounts to a world-wide bureaucratic control of commerce; and his League of Nations would comprise as many councils, committees, boards, and bureaux as there are commercial activities on the earth. On these committees, representatives from each nation would have a seat. It would be their business to insure the just and equitable distribution of the essential requirements of trade and industry. Foodstuffs and raw materials would be allotted in their proper proportions, and arrangements made for their conveyance by land and sea to the countries by which they were required. The conditions of labor would be standardized, and prices would, of course, be fixed by arbitration. In short, no nation would be allowed to profit, either financially or in its capacity to command an undue proportion of the world's natural resources, at the expense of another. Private trade enterprise on anything like an international scale, with its attendant horrors of corners and trusts, would be firmly suppressed. Thus the justifiable incentive of a nation to go to war for its commercial betterment or economic emancipation would be at an end, and a contented and industrious world would result. Nations and individuals alike would work together for the perpetuation of international peace and prosperity.

This system, it is argued, would render war unnecessary. War, Mr. Garvin holds to be merely the extreme and ultimate resort of commercial competition. Remove the necessity for commercial competition, and you remove the necessity for war. All this would seem to involve a strain on human nature which mankind, with its complex and perverse mentality, seems unsuited to bear. But Mr. Garvin substantiates his assumptions by an historic illustration, and explains in considerable detail the inter-allied system of control which existed during the war. With perfect justice, he points out how smoothly this arrangement worked. The various inter-allied commissions, with their affiliated program committees, undoubtedly assured that equitable distribution of essential commodities which enabled the Alliance to achieve victory.

But what Mr. Garvin apparently fails to realize is that, whereas a giant unity of purpose lay behind the cooperative achievements of the Allies, the disputes among them at the Paris peace table afford clear evidence that any such common inspiration at large in the world, after the signing of peace, is highly problematical.

Mr. Garvin is an enthusiast, and, if a trifle premature in his conception of the world as a united family, his optimism is preferable to the pessimistic views held in some quarters. Is not the economic solution, although a promising one in many respects, given a somewhat exaggerated importance? The time for its application seems scarcely ripe. Mankind must first be educated to the plane of Mr. Garvin's ideals, for he sees the world less as it is than as he would like it to be.

On the whole, Mr. Garvin's book contains much food for speculative reflection. He opens a wide scope of possibilities and shows no lack of imagination in presenting them. It fails to carry conviction, here, if must be admitted, the fault lies with the author's style. Mr. Garvin is apt to forget, in his more passionate passages, that he is dealing with cold economics. He conceals his ideas and arguments in a jungle of redundancy which weakens his salient themes. Simple facts, statements that would ordinarily be plain, and arguments that might conceivably carry weight, become blurred and are too often lost in a welter of words.

Despite these defects in presentation, the work has its constructive value toward a solution of that inter-necine competition which has been the bane of the world. His sketch of the Bolshevik system is one of the most lucid portions of the volume, and the progress of events in Russia tend to show the correctness of his view that the system is "a minority despotism over a passive, sullen mass," and that "has no solid basis of positive popular support."

IN LITERARY LATITUDES

"This first edition (of the 'School-Mistress') is now lying before me, with its splendid 'red-letter,' its 'seemly designs,' and what is more precious, its 'index,' wrote Isaac

Disraeli; but neither he nor anyone else can attribute the invention of the index to any one particular person. It seems to have been an evolution from the 'table of contents,' which has around it a halo of remote antiquity. Some years ago, a contributor to Notes and Queries assigned the distinction of being first in the field with an index, as distinguished from a table of contents, to Lyndwood's 'Provinciale,' published in 1525, and from the sixteenth century onward the evolution of the index has been steady. There can be few people left now who consider that an index can be compiled by anyone, however experienced; and it would be difficult to imagine to whom the argument, that an index is not essential to a book because the reader can make his own index as he reads it, will appeal, unless it is to the supine author who fails to see the value of getting upon good terms with his readers and helping them to attain the fullest pleasure and benefit from his work. It would be interesting to know how many authors have been the recipients of reduced royalties because they have failed to provide an index to their books.

In the course of its evolution, indexing has become an art which ministers not only to our desire to discover speedily what we wish to know, but even to our amusement. From the time of Florio's translation of Montaigne's 'Essays,' with its index containing such headings and cross-references as 'Action to some rest,' 'Apprehension vide Imagination,' and 'Common people vide vulgar,' and the alphabetical table of contents to John Dunton's 'Athenian Oracle,' with such wondrous items as 'Noah's flood, whither went the waters,' 'Ark, what became of it after the flood?' to comparatively recent times, great wit and humor have been displayed in the compilation of both tables of contents and indexes. Shenstone deliberately made the table of contents to the 'School-mistress' ludicrous, and in the index to Gay's 'Trivia' occur the amusing entries, 'Asses, their arrogance,' and 'London, its happiness before the invention of coaches and chairs,' which latter entry, had he been with us to-day, would no doubt have run, 'London, its happiness before the invention of the telephone.' But what can equal the inimitable wit of the index to J. Russell Lowell's 'Biglow Papers,' enshrined in such entries as 'Babel, probably the first Congress,' and 'Eating words, habit of, convenient in time of famine?' Who so fitted to take up Russell Lowell's mantle as Mr. E. V. Lucas, and why doesn't he rejoice his readers by reviving this branch of literary art?

An index, like most other things, can be misused, but its potentialities for misuse are no argument against its intrinsic value of necessity. In his 'Tale of a Tub,' it will be remembered, Swift exercises his satire upon the question of misuse which can apply to books equally with their signposts. 'The most accomplished way of using books at present is twofold: either serve them as some do lords, learn their title exactly, and then brag of their acquaintance. Or, secondly, which indeed is the choicer, the profounder, and politer, method, to get a thorough insight into the index by which the whole book is governed and turned, like fishes by the tail. For to enter into the palace of learning at the great gate requires an expense of time and forms; therefore, men of much haste and little ceremony are content to get in at the back door. . . . Thus men catch knowledge by flinging salt upon their tails.' But we use an index, in order to discover a fact or verify a statement, rather than to 'catch knowledge.' How many a dull book might have had its fortune made by an amusing index, and what worse drudgery than that of compiling a serious index to a dreary volume! No one should be called upon to undertake such a hideous task but the author himself. Hume, the historian, appears to have found the compiling of this 'necessary implement,' as Fuller called it, irksome work, for he wrote to his publisher, Millar, 'I think that an index will be very proper, and am glad that you free me from the trouble of undertaking that work, for which I know myself to be very unfit.' There are few books the usefulness of which is not enhanced by the addition of an index. Publishers have sometimes been blamed for issuing books without them; but it is open to every author to make his own index, and he should be in a position to make a better one than anybody else. The truth, perhaps, is that most authors shy at the drudgery of indexing their own effusions. Prospective authors possibly would be spared this drudgery and would think twice before setting out to write a dull book, if the publication of books without an index were made an indictable offense. It doesn't require a great stretch of imagination to realize Carlyle's difficulty in forgiving the Prussian Dryadust who 'writes big books wanting in almost every quality; and does not even give an index to them,' for it may be possible to glean something useful out of the chaos even of an unreadable book, if it is provided with this useful envoir.

Let any man, said Leigh Hunt of the Spectator and Tatler, 'call an index a dry thing if he can.' In his 'Indicator,' he writes: 'Calling to mind indexes in general, we found them presenting us a variety of pleasant memories and contrasts. We thought of those to the Spectator, which we used to look at so often at school, for the sake of choosing a paper to abridge.' The index truly becomes a work of art when it encourages those who consult it to go further afield and read the book, and to the indexer who compiles such an adjunct the author who has deputed the task to him owes a debt of gratitude not easy to liquidate.

ITALY'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

"Italia e Dalmazia Al Professor. Agli Studenti ed Militi di Guerra." Delle Università Italiane. Pisa: Tip. Orsoliniana. 1918.

The present slim pamphlet, which contains the names of 79 professors of the University of Pisa and 225 of its students, is addressed to the President of the United States, as a protest against a proposal to give to any but the Italian people jurisdiction over territory on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. In the opinion of the writers, the whole future peace and prosperity of the people living between Istria and the Bocche di Cattaro depend upon the exercise of one maritime power alone, that of Italy. The presence of a Slav Government along any of that strip of land which faces western Italy and touches the eastern waters of the Adriatic, they hold to be no less a menace to the future peace of Europe than was the cession of Heligoland to Germany by Lord Salisbury, or the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine by Bismarck.

The contention of the President of the United States that Italy is now, and will continue to be, safe from what might once have impelled her allies to cede to her the whole coastline of the Adriatic, namely the menace of Austria-Hungary, does not satisfy the writers of this treatise, for they view with almost as great apprehension the presence of a Jugoslav state upon the Adriatic, as they would one such as Austria might once have maintained in their midst.

Many years of intrigue and of fostered enmity, engineered by Vienna, have not encouraged the Slav and the Italian in this part of the world to trust each other, and the present writers are inclined to regard the former as not only not friendly, but not even neutral. That Dalmatia and 'l'italianissima' (ultra Italian) Fiume should be returned to Italy is their urgent demand, and in addressing this pamphlet, in their own words, 'to the man who has become the symbol of justice and peace among the nations,' they are assured that their arguments will receive careful and statesmanlike consideration.

Not a few writers, and among them Italian patriots, have questioned the advisability of Italy annexing Dalmatia, where the population is today so largely Slav, but the present writers are unequivocal in their demands that Dalmatia should be united under the Italian flag; and there is no doubt that they have many arguments to uphold their claim. Whether it be Zara, with its Roman pillars, the Lion of Venice still, after all these centuries, mounted over the city gates, Spalato, Lesina and Bocche di Cattaro with their unmistakable Italian names, customs, and buildings, or Ragusa, that brave little republic which retained triumphantly through many centuries its Italian character, there can be no question of the origin of the cities of Dalmatia and of the people who built, embellished, and fought to preserve them through the ages. The Slavs, sometimes coerced, sometimes cajoled by the Austrian Empire, have, however, now come in their great numbers to dwell among them and to find the peace and prosperity, with which these lands, harried in the past, sometimes by one aggressive neighbor, sometimes by another, have been in all their history so little familiar.

It must be recognized by both alike, that no treaties, no concessions, no exactions, no material precautions, can insure for these people, of a different race and government, yet whose interests and occupations are now so closely interwoven, the harmony which both desire and for which so many of them have been fighting during these years. Whatever decisions may be arrived at in Rome or at Versailles, or among the councils of the Slavs themselves, a solution which shall be built upon a permanent foundation must depend now and always upon the mutual good will of each to establish and maintain those friendly relations, which may require from both practical evidence, that distrust and selfishness play no part in the readjustment going forward in this corner of the New World.

A SUMMARY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

"The Law as a Vocation." By Frederick J. Allen, assistant director, Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Division of Education, Harvard University. Introduction by William Howard Taft. Cambridge: Published by Harvard University.

This little volume contains an excellent, concise summary of what should be common knowledge of the legal profession. It is both a guide book for the prospective lawyer and for the lawyer's clients, giving just enough knowledge of the workings of the profession to make the client appreciate his lawyer's work. There is a clear analysis and explanation of the legal machinery of the United States—both state and federal—with a description of the various officers of the courts and of their functions. The field of law practice is divided into its special fields—criminal law, tort, patent, admiralty law, etc.—and the general tendency to specialize in some one of these smaller fields explained. There is also a very illuminating discussion of the rules for the determination of the lawyer's fees.

Mr. Taft, in the introduction, points out the importance of the profession in our national civilization. His conclusion is that 'never in the history of the world is the profession of law to play a greater part than in the century to follow this great upheaval of fundamental elements of society.' The first chapter of the book takes up the field of law, pointing out the many opportunities for service in municipal, industrial, and educational affairs,

not usually considered a part of the lawyer's work. The other chapters discuss the technical branches of service, preparation for the profession, and entering into practice. The last chapter shows the present tendencies of the profession. The standards of legal education are rising; academic preparation is becoming intensive, rather than extensive—there is an increase in the length of time required to get a law degree, and, at the same time, some increase in the number of courses to be taken. A wider recognition of the importance and influence of the lawyer, outside the profession, is also growing up; his influence on state and federal policy and on public opinion in general is being more largely recognized. Uniformity in the state bar examinations is growing, and more care is taken in admitting men to practice. Nothing is said as to the entrance of women into the practice. The modern tendency most objected to is the inclination toward commercialism—toward the formation of corporations and agencies, specializing in certain forms of law, such as conveyancing, collection of debts, etc. This results in a destruction of the individuality of the lawyer and the consequent loss of the higher ideals and ethics of the profession which are dependent on the character of the individuals practicing law. For the purpose of these organizations is to make money and pay dividends, and in them the modern idol of efficiency converts lawyers into mere clerks and throws out all idealism as unbusinesslike. The appendix has a descriptive table of the law schools of the country, with their entrance standards, length of the course, enrollment, etc. There is also a short bibliography.

LITERARY NOTES

The first sale of Mr. Henry Yates Thompson's illuminated MSS., which was to take place on June 3, at Sotheby's rooms, comprises two illuminated printed books—the Aldine edition of Theocritus, Hesiod, etc., 1495, and the Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1483, by Andreas de Asola, which Mr. Thompson describes as 'the most magnificent book in the world,' and 28 MSS., eight of which were formerly in the library of Lord Ashburnham. Among these is the Book of Hours of Jeanne II, Queen of Navarre, which was discovered in a Paris convent. It contains 78 miniatures, including portraits of Philip VI of Valois and his wife, Jeanne of Burgundy.

Conspicuous among other items of interest are the Missal of the Carmelites of Nantes, 1445-1476, with 91 miniatures, which was formerly in the Hamilton Palace collection. In 1889, this Missal, which contains a series of portraits of the Dukes of Brittany from 1345-1487, was sold to the German Government; subsequently, however, it returned to England, where it is hoped it will remain. Another MS. which is likely to attract particular attention, is the breviary of Marguerite de Bar (Verdun Breviary), which dates from 1290-1310, and contains 741 illuminated initials, grotesques, etc. The collection is not confined solely to missals and breviaries; it includes, also, some rare and highly interesting secular MSS., noticeable amongst which is a charming Florentine volume of Petrarch's 'Sonnets and Triumphs.'

Mr. Martin Secker has in the press Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt's 'My Diaries: 1888-1914,' a work in two volumes.

Conspicuous amidst a collection of books in attractive bindings, sold by Sotheby's rooms in the second week of April, were several volumes bearing the arms of Thomas Wotton. A copy of R. Hakluyt's 'Principall Navigations,' 1599-1600, with the arms of Philip, Earl of Chester, was sold for £100, and a copy of Hakluyt's 'Principall Navigations,' 1599-1600, with the arms of Philip, Earl of Chester, was sold for £100. The volume, which is illustrated, is published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

'Indo-China and Its Primitive People,' is the title of a volume by Capt. Henry Baudesson, in which he relates his experiences when attached to the expeditions for the survey of the Trans-Indo-Chinese railways. The volume, which is illustrated, is published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

Admirers of Swinburne's poetry will extend a warm welcome to the volume of 'Selections from the Poetry of Algernon C. Swinburne,' which is edited by Edmund Gosse and T. J. Wise, and will include many masterpieces, which were omitted by Watts-Dunton from the selection which he compiled in 1887. Mr. Heinemann is the publisher.

The Pulitzer prize of \$1000, given by Columbia University 'for the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood,' has been awarded to 'The Magnificent Ambassadors,' by Booth Tarkington. The jury was composed of Robert Grant, William Morton Payne, and William Lyon Phelps.

Col. R. B. Pixley, in writing 'Wisconsin in the World War' (The Wisconsin War History Company, Milwaukee) had the support of Governor Philipp and the aid of state records, and he studied and freely used the files of the press of Wisconsin, telling contemporaneously the war activities of Wisconsin citizens. He has given here a particular account of every war service which the State rendered. The presentation is in all respects creditable. It shows, as it is intended to show, that Wisconsin was not behind any state in the varied character of her service and in the cooperation with the federal government; that her record is beyond question ardently patriotic.

ANALYSIS OF A VIVID PERSONALITY

"Clemenceau, the Man and His Time." By H. M. Hyndman. New York: Frederic A. Stokes Company. \$2 net.

"Georges Clemenceau, president of the Council and Minister of War, and Marshal Foch, general-in-chief of the allied armies, have well deserved the gratitude of the country."

That is the resolution which, by the unanimous vote of the Senate of the French Republic, will be placed in a conspicuous position in every town hall and in the council chamber of every commune throughout France. The senators of France are not easily aroused to enthusiasm. What they thus unanimously voted, in the absence of Clemenceau, amid general acclamation, is a fine recognition of his preeminent service, as well as his indefatigable devotion to duty, at the most desperate crisis in the long and glorious history of his country. Nothing like it has ever been known. The reward is unprecedented; the work done has surpassed every record.

Having forgotten himself in his work, Clemenceau will never be forgotten. He stands, will stand out, in history as the greatest statesman of the greatest war.

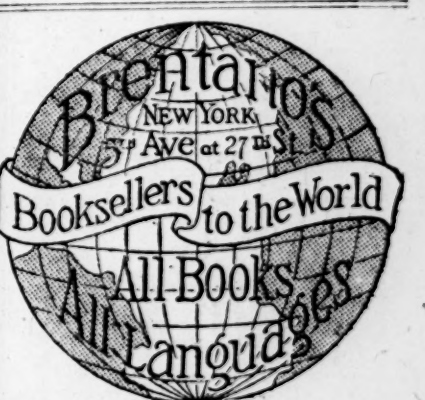
That Mr. Hyndman, who in these words sums up his final opinion of Clemenceau, is, as he says himself, an 'old Socialist,' attaches the more value to the able and enlightened study which he has devoted to this great figure of French politics, since it is in the socialist movement that Clemenceau has encountered the most persistent opposition and the severest criticism.

In addition to a most penetrating insight into the times which have shaped this brilliant career and of which, in turn, Clemenceau's commanding genius so often influenced the shaping, Mr. Hyndman has had the advantage of knowing the president of the French Council in friendly intimacy.

Having thus, as all who have come in contact with Clemenceau's vivid personality, been impressed with the relentless determination which underlies an exterior of alertness and brilliancy, it was with amusement that Mr. Hyndman read in Mrs. Humphry Ward's recent book of 'Victorian Recollections' that, after meeting Clemenceau at dinner in the '30s, she came to the conclusion that he was 'too light a weight to ride such a horse as the French democracy.' While generously conceding that the mistake was a natural one, Mr. Hyndman holds that it is precisely Clemenceau's inexhaustible fund of animal spirits, his never-failing cheerfulness, gaiety and lightness of heart, his power of taking the most discouraging events as part of the day's work that have carried him triumphantly through so many difficulties. In Clemenceau, Mr. Hyndman sees the living demonstration of that, which, since the Middle Ages, the world has often had the opportunity to discover: that a Frenchman may be witty and light-hearted and very wise at the same time.

Mr. Hyndman's study of Clemenceau is in every respect worthy of this lofty figure of modern politics, worthy especially because of an obsequiousness that so often mars the biography of great men, there is in this biography no trace.

Dignity and restraint, sound understanding, remarkable ease of expression are among the qualities that distinguish this excellent book.



Old and Rare Books

BOUGHT AND SOLD
JOHN HOWELL
IMPORTER AND PUBLISHER

328 Post St., Union Sq., San Francisco, Cal.

Books Herein Reviewed

and all other important publications.

Mail Orders Solicited Prompt Attention

STEWART & KIDD CO.
Booksellers, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

BOOKS TO READ

The Eastern Question

By J. A. R. MARSHALL

A history of the Ottoman Turks and of European diplomacy in the Balkans to June, 1918.

"The whole range of our literature contains no single volume so more valuable treatise than this, so what John Howell says is doubly valued: 'that shining, intractable, and interwoven tangle of conflicting interests, rival peoples and antagonistic facts that is rolled under the name of the Eastern Question.'"

Net \$4.25
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

35 WEST 37th STREET
NEW YORK

THE HOME FORUM

Hogarth, Wilkie, and Teniers

It will assist us in forming a more determinate idea of the peculiar genius of Hogarth, to compare him with a deservedly admired artist in our own times. The highest authority on art in this country, I understand, has pronounced that Mr. Wilkie united the excellences of Hogarth to those of Teniers. I demur to this decision in both its branches; but in demurring to authority, it is necessary to give our reasons. I conceive that this ingenious and attentive observer of nature has certain essential, real, and indisputable excellences of his own; and I think it, therefore, the less important to clothe him with any vicarious merits which do not belong to him.

Mr. Wilkie's pictures, generally speaking, derive almost their whole value from their reality, or the truth of the representation. They are works of pure imitative art; and the test of this style of composition is to represent nature faithfully and happily in its simplest combinations. It may be said of an artist like Mr. Wilkie, that nothing human is indifferent to him. His mind takes an interest in, and it gives an interest to, the most familiar scenes and transactions of life. He professedly gives character, thought, and passion, in their lowest degrees, and in their everyday forms. He selects the commonest events and appearances of nature for his subjects; and trusts to their very commonness for the interest and amusement he is to excite. Mr. Wilkie is a serious, prosaic, literal narrator of facts; and his pictures may be considered as diaries, or minutes of what is passing constantly about us.

Hogarth, on the contrary, is essentially a comic painter; his pictures are not indifferent, unimpassioned descriptions of human nature, but rich, exuberant satires upon it. He is carried away by a passion for the ridiculous. His object is "to show vice her own feature, scorn her own image." He is so far from contenting himself with still-life, that he is always on the verge of caricature, though without ever falling into it. He does not represent folly or vice in its incipient, or dormant, or grubby state, but full grown, with wings, pampers into all sorts of affectation, airy, ostentatious, and extravagant. Folly is there seen at the height—the moon is at the full; it is "the very error of the time." There is a perpetual collision of eccentricities—a tilt and tournament of absurdities; the prejudices and caprices of mankind are let loose, and set together by the ears, as in a bear-sard. Hogarth paints nothing but comedy, or tragic-comedy. Wilkie paints neither one nor the other. Hogarth never looks at any object but to find out a moral or a ludicrous

effect. Wilkie never looks at any object but to see that it is there.

I may add here, without any disparagement, that, as an artist, Mr. Wilkie is hardly to be mentioned with Teniers. Neither in truth and brilliant clearness of coloring nor in facility of execution, is there any comparison. Teniers was a perfect master in all these respects; and our own countryman is positively defective, notwithstanding the very laudable care with which he finishes every part of his pictures. There is an evident smear and dragging of the paint, which is also of a bad purple, of puttyish tone, and which never appears in the pictures of the Flemish artist, any more than in a looking-glass. Teniers, probably from his facility of execution, succeeded in giving a more local and momentary expression to his figures. They seem each going on with his particular amusement or occupation; Wilkie's have, in general, more a look of sitting for their pictures.

A Call That Lincoln Made

La Salle Corbell Pickett, having reached in her reminiscences, "What Happened to Me," the days immediately following the surrender of Richmond, relates this incident: "There was a rap at our door. The servants had all run away. The city was full of northern troops, and my environment had not taught me to love them. With my baby on my arm I answered the knock, opened the door and looked up at a tall, gaunt, sad-faced man in ill-fitting clothes, who asked with the accent of the North: 'Is this George Pickett's place?'

"This is General Pickett's home, sir," I replied, 'but he is not here.' 'I know that, Ma'am. I know where George Pickett is,' he answered, 'but I just wanted to see the place. Down in old Quincy, Illinois, where I used to hear George Pickett whistle the songs of Virginia in his birdlike notes, I have heard him describe his home till in spirit I have been here many a time. I have smelled the multiflora roses and the Lady Banksia roses and the golden cluster roses and those great cabbage roses. I have seen the borders of hyacinths in the spring-time and the lilacs-of-the-valley blooming in the chimney-corner, the beds of violets, the rows of bee-hives and the lily-beds that the bees knew were theirs, had been planted just for them. I have stood under the arbor and gathered those strange green-looking grapes that are like the Virginia aristocracy, growing each one on its own individual stem. I think he called them scuppernon. I have sat on that back porch and listened to the music as his sister Virginia, of whom he was so proud, sang in that glorious voice he told me about, and I have swung in this old swing here. . . . So I wanted to see the place.'

"I, listening, wondered who he could be, till he finished and then he said: 'I am Abraham Lincoln.' 'The President?' I gasped. 'No—no—just Abraham Lincoln; George Pickett's old friend.' 'I am George Pickett's wife and this is my baby,' was all I could say. 'The baby reached out its arms and Mr. Lincoln took him, a look of tenderness almost divine glorifying that sad face. I have never seen that expression on any other face. My little one opened his mouth and insisted on giving his father's friend a dewy, baby kiss. As he handed my baby back to me Mr. Lincoln shook his long hand at him and said: 'Tell your father, the rascal, that I could almost forgive him anything for the sake of those bright eyes and that baby kiss.'

"The tones of his deep voice touched all the chords of life to music, and I marveled no more at a soldier's love for him even through all the bitterness of those years. He turned and went down the steps and went out of my life forever, but in my memory that wonderful voice, those intensely human eyes, that strong, kind, tender face have a perpetual abiding place."

"Among my treasured possessions are some old letters, written by Mr. Lincoln when practicing law in Springfield, to George Pickett, then a cadet at West Point, where he was placed at the request of Mr. Lincoln. The homely and humorous philosophy of those letters, the honesty which breathes through them, the cheerful outlook upon life, and the ready sympathy of the experienced professional man with the boy just on the threshold of life, looking down the vista of the future to the flashing of swords and the thunder of guns, all bring him before me as a friend."

"I look beyond the description he once gave of himself, 'Height, six feet, four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds; dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes.' A free-hand sketch like that is easy, but my memory fills the outlines with the subtle beauty, the sunny view of life, the deep, tender sympathy that made up a face of infinite charm which puzzled all artists but revealed 'itself to the intuition of a child, causing the babe to raise its little arms to be taken up and its lips to be kissed.'

"The ways of Abraham Lincoln and George Pickett were widely separated for a time, but were never so far apart that the old love had not full sway. I marveled over it once, but after my own picture of the man was filled out I wondered no more. I think no one who knew and loved Lincoln could be estranged from him, whatever tides of political hostility might roll between."

An Oath of Friendship

"I am a peasant's coat of straw. 'Twas an umbrella under which a cheap-Jack sells his wares."

If you were riding in a coach And I were wearing it,
And one day we met in the road, You would get down and bow,
If you were carrying a tennie, And I were riding a horse,
And one day we met in the road I would get down for you.

—From the Chinese (tr. by Arthur Waley).



A drawing of Manet by Degas

When Manet Painted a Portrait

"In 1868 in the studio in the Rue Guyot, Manet painted my portrait," writes Théodore Duret in "Manet and the French Impressionists."

"Here I had an opportunity to observe the actual workings of his mind and the processes by which he built up a picture. The portrait was of a small size and represented me as standing up, with the left hand in the waistcoat pocket and the right resting on a cane. The gray frock coat which I was wearing detached itself from the gray background—the picture thus forming a harmony in gray. When it was finished, quite successfully in my opinion, I saw that Manet was not satisfied with it. He seemed anxious to add something to it."

"One day when I came in, he made me resume the pose in which he had originally placed me, and moving a stool nearer to me, he began to paint it with his garnet-colored cover of wooden stuff. Then the idea occurred to him of taking a book and putting it underneath the stool; this, too, he painted, in its cover of a bright green. Next he placed on the stool a lacquer tray, with a decanter, a glass, and a knife. All these various colored objects constituted an addition of still life in a corner of the picture; the effect was wholly unpremeditated, and came to me as a surprise. . . . I had watched him make these successive additions with some astonishment. Then, asking myself what was the reason for them, I realized that I had before me a practical instance of his instinctive way of seeing and feeling. His eye felt the lack of pleasing colors, and, as he had omitted them in his first scheme of the picture, he introduced them afterward by means of a piece of still life."

"Thus this practice of placing bright tones in juxtaposition—the luminous patches contemptuously described as patchwork—which he was accused of having adopted deliberately in order to differentiate his work at all hazards from that of all other painters, really proceeded from a perfectly frank and deeply rooted instinct; it was his own natural way of feeling."

"Manet had no circumscribed circle. He painted indifferently all that the eye can see—men and women under every aspect and all sorts of groupings, landscape, seascape, still life, flowers, animals, in the open air and in the studios. His method was to have a constant change of subject, and never to stale a success by repetition. . . . His principal medium was oil painting, but he also employed water color, crayon, pen and ink, pastel, and worked in engraving, etching, and lithography. With this system of painting everything that he saw, of using the most dissimilar processes, of never repeating a work once done, Manet never knew the facilities of the beaten track."

Samuel Johnson

For all his love of a post-chaise, Johnson was happiest in London. "You yourself, Sir," said Boswell when they were in the Hebrides, "have never seen till now anything but your native island." Johnson—"But, Sir, by seeing London, I have seen as much of life as the world can show."

The town he said was his element. He rejoiced in the "animated appear-

A Solitary Road

It was a solitary road, which seemed to lead to the very heart of some world of leafy, tempered beauty, for June was passing along the waterways, and all the land was quick with leaf and blossom. A wind was abroad in the soft marsh grass and in the purpling feathery grasses of the higher meadow lands, where buttercups and daisies nodded in the waving green. Now and then across the shadow of flickering branches came the soft gleam of yellow wings or blue, and

once, from far away, rippled the notes of a young bobolink that was singing madly for mere joy. At long intervals, from out the sheltering branches of elm tree or maple, rose the dull red chimneys of a farmhouse, whose doorway and windows were half hidden by blossoming lilacs and syringa bushes; and again, on some green sea-meadow or rocky headland, stood out the rough gray stone walls of a rich man's summer home. An air of quaint distinction rested upon one old-fashioned place in a sheltered cove at the right, where smooth-hewn pillars of granite rock, surmounted by balls of stone, guarded the entrance. A hedge of spiraea, whose long sprays were now in delicate bloom of white, marked the confines of lawn; a wide-graveled driveway, bordered by overarching elms, led to a great colonial mansion, whose white walls and tall pillars gleamed out softly from behind green branches of elm and pine; and all, perhaps because of some touch of wildness in the undergrowth and the luxuriant foliage, wore a storied look—Margaret Sherwood, in "The Coming of the Tide."

Ferns

Those low green boughs, what shapely grace.
What wavy, lissome charm they wear!
Delicate, supple, frail as lace,
And pliant to each passing air.

Though sweet to see when, there or here,
Along some common, meadowed way,
They throng in feathery jungles near
Some stolid bowlder's bulk of gray.

Yet, ah! no light their spray so serves
As when, where cloistering branches cross,
I meet its shadowy, silvered curves
On spaces of dark, moonlit moss.

—Edgar Fawcett.

Lorenzo the Modern

How far did the credit of the Medici affect the stability of the State? When we take note of the cosmopolitan character of their banking business; when we remember that half the governments of Europe were their creditors; that there was scarcely a prominent citizen in Florence who was not under obligations to them; that the strings of Florentine diplomacy were in a large measure attached to the private business of an individual, we must admit that Lorenzo had some justification for the belief that the interests of the State were bound up in the interests of his firm. Florence had derived such enormous advantages from the financial pressure which the Medici, as private bankers, had been able to exercise on foreign governments, that it might seem not unreasonable, in times of stress, that Florence as a government should pay something for her privileges. The old question—Did Lorenzo rule in the interest of Florence—or of himself?—can never definitely be answered. . . . But if, as is probable, Lorenzo believed that his own interest and that of Florence were one and the same, that no clear line of demarcation could be drawn between them, he could justify himself without recourse to casuistical sophistries. He could sincerely believe that any measures taken for the support of his financial credit were measures which coincided with the public welfare.

If for argument's sake it be admitted that Lorenzo did not sufficiently discriminate between public and private money, the question remains—Did Florence, at any time during his régime, make a nicer or more conscientious discrimination? Florence wanted all the luxury and advantage of a monarchy without paying for it, without providing the machinery for its maintenance. . . . In all state ceremonial he was required to take the lead. He was expected, as a matter of course, to entertain splendidly royal or distinguished visitors who came to Florence for their pleasure or diplomatic business. No allowances from the public funds were made to him for these purposes. It was at his own expense he was required to perform absolutely necessary public services. When, therefore, he struck a balance between what the State owed to him, and what he owed to the State, it was not natural that he should conclude that the debt was not all on one side, that there was little discrimination on the one part, there need not be very much discrimination on the other. The fact is that Lorenzo is so modern, he is so nearly in touch with the thought and standards of today, that we almost instinctively judge him from the point of view of today. We apply to him an ideal of conduct which we should never dream of applying to Tudors, or even to Bourbons. . . . Critics of Lorenzo are constantly forgetful of the conditions of government and life which existed in his day. It is the highest testimony to the greatness of Lorenzo that he should be so judged—that that he is not content to palliate in his faults which in other rulers of the time were readily condoned. Lorenzo is one of the few men in history for whom the world has never been ready to admit the extenuating plea of circumstances and environment.—E. L. S. Horsburgh.

Honesty of heart, truth in the inward parts, was with Johnson one thing needful.

To him no fraud could be innocent; the security of human society depended on truth and was weakened by a man whose words were at variance with his practice. . . . What he insisted on was that men should not deceive themselves and others by thinking falsely. "Clear your mind," he said, "of cant."

"Such," to quote Boswell, for the last time, "was Samuel Johnson." Though he was the foremost man of letters of his generation, it is not for his scholarship or his writing, but rather for his pluck and his patriotism, his humor, and his oddities, his blunt common-sense and his large humanity, and above all, for the expression of these qualities in his talk, that he is best loved and remembered.—S. C. Roberts.

A Troubadour's Lay

The beautiful spring delights me well
When flowers and leaves are growing;
And it pleases my heart to hear the swell
Of the bird's sweet chorus flowing
In the echoing wood.

—Bertrand de Born (tr. by Edgar Taylor).

The Greatest University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world at large is ever revising its estimates as to what constitutes a university. With the war, which took as soldiers first of all the youth of the various countries, have come new concepts of universal training and service, new desires for general enlightenment, new yearnings for more and more reliance upon absolute Principle. The many who rarely before studied anything in particular are learning what it means to be students. A constantly broader sense of study and education is appearing in the experience of every thinker. Indeed the irresistible flood of experience is making thinkers of even those who had been hitherto least accustomed to accurate reasoning. Until every one is turned completely toward, or in other words converted to the understanding of, the true universe and its cause, turned in one infinite direction, this unfoldment must go on. Thus it is continuous throughout all eternity.

Dean Briggs of Harvard once said in a commencement address that "One of the best gifts that a college can bestow is the power of taking a new point of view through putting ourselves in another's place." From his own standpoint each one has to turn to Principle, which actually is infinite, and which can never be adequately summarized in any one human statement. That is why the infinite variety of Truth ever seems new, refreshing, enjoyable. Carefully admitting that every one else has free access to divine intelligence, each one sees his own point of view broadening through his own systematic consideration of Principle.

For the many the war has been a great university training. Millions of men and women have seen corners of the earth, the seas, and the air, which without the exigencies of war they might never have explored for themselves. Of course the mere seeing of unfamiliar aspects of human existence is not in itself the process of true culture. It may be, as "The Education of Henry Adams," quickened a sense of the vanity of education and mortal living in general. It is valuable only in proportion as each phase of terrestrial variety sets people to thinking of the infinite idea in Mind which all this multiplicity of appearances counterfeits. For those who have caught even a glimpse of the truth that what Spirit knows is what really counts, the tremendous activity which we call war has been a rapid schooling.

Every conceivable circumstance, thought, attitude, or way of doing things must have its better original in the divine Mind. To seek after this genuine idea in place of the suppositional opposite is the lesson of every day. Christ Jesus was a perfect teacher. Keeping the human sense of self subdued, he faithfully instructed his followers in the orderly understanding of the spiritual concept. In the Sermon on the Mount, for instance, he turned their thought to the one boundless truth about such subjects as light, law, economics, and ethics. Speaking of this occasion Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 91 of "Retrospection and Introspection": "In this simplicity, and with such fidelity, we see Jesus ministering to the spiritual needs of all who placed themselves under his care, always leading them into the divine order, under the sway of his own perfect understanding. His power over others was spiritual, not corporeal. To the students whom he had chosen, his immortal teaching was the bread of Life. When he was with them, a fishing-boat became a sanctuary, and the solitude was peopled with holy messages from the All-Father. The grove became his classroom, and nature's haunts were the Messiah's university."

Christ Jesus was a great professor, in the true sense of the word, in that he knew every point of view through knowing thoroughly the point of view of God. He professed to know divine Principle only because he could actually demonstrate that he did know. In his understanding there was nothing whatever of mere theory without practice. He proved that the wisdom of infinite Mind is applicable to every condition of living. Any misconception whatsoever of Life has to be corrected now as always through the turning to this Mind and its limitless idea. As Mrs. Eddy declares on page 98 of Science and Health, "Mystery does not enshroud Christ's teachings, and they are not theoretical and fragmentary, but practical and complete; and being practical and complete, they are not deprived of their essential vitality."

The greatest university, then, is the very one in which Christ Jesus taught—the university of divine intelligence. In this eternal school, all may and must depend together upon the one source of knowledge. Here the divine law which maintains health is completely obeyed. Here the vigorous unfoldment of Spirit goes on with all the zest of absolute sureness. Here Mind is ever in full play. Here God and man, intelligence and its endlessly varied manifestation, are close companions. Here is indeed the fount of eternal youth, for the true man in the divine image is not subject to change or death. The turning to Principle alone can show the truth about everything from every point of view. Formerly, more than today, com-

menement orators were wont to say to college students that in the brief period of their academic course they were passing the happiest years of their lives. Such a statement, of course, rests on the false basis of a belief in life as beginning and ending, as covering a short span of birth, childhood, maturity, and decline. God knows, however, that His man lives in immortal Life, entirely apart from any such absurd supposition as matter. Existing as idea in Mind, and continually progressing in the university of Mind, the true man is ever experiencing the happiest days of his living. His whole being is not animated matter but is the spiritual activity of the one animating consciousness. Thus he constantly comprehends and shows forth the infinite joy of Spirit. Unfailing strength, radiant comeliness, wealth of spiritual substance, inexhaustible wisdom, all these belong to the spiritual idea which is the real man. Forever the son of God rests in any supposititious destruction through actually manifesting divine intelligence. Thus genuine Life goes on unfolding in just the right way, perfectly satisfying and succeeding in its continuous variety. This is the great truth which sooner or later all must accept, whether through seeming war, travel, college, or in the quiet of the simplest tasks. God's university does indeed mean ceaseless joy for all mankind.

Pepys Behind the Scenes

March 19th, 1666—After dinner we walked to the King's playhouse, all in dirt, they being altering of the stage to make it wider. . . . But my business here was to see the inside of the stage and all the tiring-rooms and machines; and, indeed, it was a sight worth seeing. But to see their clothes, and the various sorts, and what a mixture of things there was; here a wooden leg, there a ruff, here a hobby-horse, there a crown, would make a man split himself to see with laughing; and particularly Lucy's wardrobe, and Shottrell's. But then again to think how fine they show on the stage by candle-light, and how poor things they are to look at too near hand, is not pleasant at all. The machines are fine and the paintings very pretty.—Pepys's Diary.

The Great

Translated from the German of Ludwig Fulda for The Christian Science Monitor

The great by paths of ease their goal attain.
The greatest oft by error haunted are,
To India find impassable the main,
But gain instead America afar.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One, sheep, veal, pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford Bible paper)	5.00
Leant (heavy Oxford Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$5.00 Six Months, \$3.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are invited to send orders to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambrose House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 322 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1109 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1109 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambrose House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, DR. HENRI DE LA CHARTRE, SCIENCE, LE HERALD DE LA CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Community Fourth of July

THERE has never been a time in the history of the United States as a nation when the Fourth of July has not been accounted a day of peculiar significance. As the Nation's birthday, the beginning of American independence, it has been symbolic of freedom and liberty for self-governed people, and as such its celebration has been observed year after year as a matter of course. There is no denying, however, that previous to 1914 the typical method of making the day distinctive had begun to pall a little. The cannon firing, the crackers, the bonfires, that were the traditional features of the celebration were more in keeping with the Young America of President Jefferson's day than with recent times, and this fact, coupled with the menace to life, and limb, and property that had been increasing each year, had given a considerable impetus to the movement for what was described as the "Safe and Sane Fourth." It had come to be recognized that fire and explosives were responsible for a holiday of waste and destruction, much more nearly akin to a fiend's carnival than to the legitimate rejoicings of a people freed from autocratic and tyrannous forms of government. Now the Fourth of July is again approaching, and again the question of how to celebrate it is being considered by civic and patriotic bodies all over the country. Now, as before 1914, the impulse to minimize the use of fire and explosives will be quite definite; but now, as distinguished from the years before 1914, the day will have a new significance growing out of the great war and the part played by the United States in the allied victory.

The Fourth of July cannot be the same hereafter as it was before the war. Popular observances of the day must take on a new meaning. Before the war, the Independence Day celebrations commemorated the beginning of a great experiment in free government, an experiment in which the people and not a monarch were sovereign. Since the war, and the spread of the new ideas of democracy which it developed, Independence Day cannot fail to be significant of the world's acceptance of more liberal theories for the solution of long-enduring problems. That all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, was a maxim with the founders of the United States, yet it is gaining credence with respect to thousands of people of the autocratic powers only after the lapse of nearly a century and a half. It is because these things are as they are, and because that crucial idea of the American Declaration, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is now at last beginning to be appreciated all over the world, that the Fourth of July this coming month will carry a new note of rejoicing, a note that should be more clearly distinguishable with each recurring observance of the day.

Even more than during the war, then, the celebration of this holiday should be divorced from mere noise and riotous display and given over to such things as civic assemblies, pageants, the singing of inspiring songs by great masses of the people; music by massed orchestras and bands, that shall make the massing significant of power and unity; and public addresses that shall contribute definitely to the popular understanding of the change that has taken place in world conditions. This is no time for spread-eagle oratory, rather a time for far-sighted analysis of the situation in terms which are not above the comprehension of the crowd. It is not a time for political partisanship, but rather a time for dwelling on the idea of union. It is no time for haranguing the assembled citizenship on the achievements, or the failures, or the services, of any one man, but rather a time for making clear the fact that under the American idea all action, no matter by whom or whitherto, should count in some way for community good.

This coming Fourth of July will look back upon the successful ending of a great militaristic conflict, but it will look forward to the prospect of what bids fair to be the most stupendous economic struggle the world has ever seen. Individualism has almost faded out under the stress of the masses and the magnitudes made necessary by the war; but the collectivism that is coming into view is thus far effective only within, and not between, the various classes of the social body. Instead of individual striving with individual, we see class striving against class. Labor, unified as never before, acts unitedly for the common benefit of the individuals who compose it; Capital, thinking and acting as a unit for all who have money, has become prodigiously effective in attaining its ends. Yet none of this sort of thing is community action, in the high sense contemplated by the American idea. Community will be exemplified only when Capital is led to see that it must guard the interests of Labor as well as its own interests, and when Labor understands that its own advantage requires that it uphold and protect the advantage of Capital as well. For community action is common action for the common good; it forgets none, it benefits all. As the American philosopher, Royce, put it: "Mere detachment, mere self-will, can never be satisfied with itself, can never win its goal. What saves us on any level of human social life is union. And when Webster said, in his familiar reply to Hayne, that what alone could save this country must be described as 'Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable,' Webster expressed in fine phrase, and with special reference to this country, the true doctrine of the church universal. Liberty alone never saves us. Democracy alone never saves us. Our political freedom is but vanity, unless it is a means through which we come to realize and practice charity, in the Pauline sense of that word."

Noise of guns and firecrackers will never make such things plain. The Fourth of July celebration that will be

worth all it costs will be one that inspires the people of this country to think, to think of America until they come to understand all that America stands for.

The Aland Islands Question

AMONGST the many minor problems which have already come, or have yet to come, before the Peace Conference, few are at once so complex and so vehemently discussed by those interested as the problem of the Aland Islands, the small archipelago in the Baltic Sea which extends from the coast of Finland to the coast of Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia. Off and on all through the war, the outside world kept hearing of the Aland Islands. It was the action taken by Russia, in the early days of the struggle, in temporarily fortifying the islands to prevent any possible attempt on the part of Germany to make a landing there, that first brought them into notice. The islands, of course, belonged to Russia, to whom they were ceded, together with the neighboring mainland of Finland, in 1809. Russia had, however, under the terms of the treaty of Paris, which brought to a close the Crimean War, undertaken that the islands should not be fortified. When, therefore, she proceeded to fortify them, treaty engagements notwithstanding, her action aroused some degree of heartburning in Sweden, where the memory of the "Russian menace" was still very vivid. The controversy flowed back and forth with little or no result until the Russian revolution, and then, as the result of the secession of Finland from Revolutionary Russia, and the claim put forward by the new Finnish Republic to the islands, the question gained renewed importance.

Sweden had begun to have hopes, hopes which were considerably brightened, some months later, when the growing disorder in Finland apparently forced Stockholm to dispatch Swedish troops to the islands to maintain order. Today, the agitation throughout Sweden for the annexation of the islands is running full blast. The Swedish Government has dispatched the usual demand to the Peace Conference, based on the plea of nationality, whilst a delegation, claiming to represent the islanders themselves, arrived recently in Paris to emphasize the desire of the Alandese for annexation to Sweden.

On the face of it, of course, Sweden has a good claim on the basis of nationality. The inhabitants of the islands are undoubtedly Swedes, or of Swedish descent. But then the Swedish element is a recognized element in Finland, and the Finns of Swedish race, or the West Nylandese, as they are called, have until recently often been noted for their attachment to Finland. The fact of the matter is that Sweden has been carrying on a most vigorous and effective propaganda in the Aland Islands for some time. Taking advantage of the hardships which their exposed position brought to them during the war, the Swedish propagandist, without much difficulty, persuaded the Alandese peasant and fisherman that the only chance they had of permanent peace was annexation to Sweden. And so Stockholm today confidently demands a plebiscite, "carried out with the necessary guarantees," to decide whether the archipelago is to belong to Sweden or to Finland.

The Peace Conference will, of course, judge the whole question on its merits, but the record of Stockholm during the war will, no doubt, cause the delegates to subject Sweden's claims to a very close scrutiny before passing in their favor.

New Version of Supply and Demand

IF THE use of cold-storage warehouses for the keeping of perishable food supplies is a good thing, it is quite obvious that, as the adage avers, we may have too much of a good thing. The truth about cold storage, so far as consumers are concerned, is that in furnishing a means of holding food without serious deterioration cold storage is good, but in giving the holder the means of absolutely controlling the market and the price it is bad. Cold storage is the key to the food purveyor's domination. Take away cold storage, and his ability to dominate prices would fall like a house of cards. So long as food was in danger of spoiling if not sold speedily, the likelihood of deterioration was a natural check on prices. So far as perishable goods were concerned, profiteering was out of the question.

Just now, even in Congress, one hears it stated that cold storage is being used to maintain the prices at high levels. It is an open secret that the cold-storage repositories are crammed with beef, lamb, pork, and mutton. There has been a slight reduction in the amounts from the totals of May 1, but meats stored in the United States on June 1, of this year, show startling aggregate figures compared with the amounts in storage on June 1, 1917. Of frozen beef the amount has half doubled since 1917; lamb and mutton have more than doubled; so has frozen pork. Dry salt pork has more than half doubled. The exact figures, as given by the Department of Agriculture bureau of markets, are these:

Commodity	June 1, 1917	June 1, 1919
Frozen beef	103,066,888	158,437,802
Cured beef	30,831,335	25,847,507
Lamb and mutton	3,598,294	7,257,814
Frozen pork	77,533,678	142,733,305
Dry salt pork	210,345,748	398,214,631
Pickled pork	403,183,434	436,771,563
Lard	72,365,145	82,837,978
Miscellaneous		95,828,555
Totals	900,775,542	1,347,929,153

Now it happens that prices for live cattle have been declining, and, of course, this should make for lower prices all along the line. Wholesale prices have been shaded a little, but there has been no general reduction in prices at retail. Instead the public is favored with a statement from a representative of the master butchers of the country, explaining that the customers themselves are "preventing still lower prices for beef at retail." Let this seem incredible, the butchers immediately explain that it is because customers are neglecting the high-priced cuts and the low-priced cuts in favor of those of medium price. And the butchers continue: "If any cut is neglected by the public one of two things must happen; the

neglected cut, because sold in small volume, must be sold at a price increased to include the higher overhead, or the popular cut must help bear the selling expense of the unpopular cut."

Here, at last, is an admission to attract public attention. For has not the public been told, again and again, in response to its protest that the market was being controlled, that the market prices were the result of supply and demand, that the law of supply and demand was supreme? And yet here we have the butchers blandly accusing the public of causing a high price for a particular cut of beef by refusing to buy it. They actually expect the public, now, to believe that lack of demand for an article makes the price higher. "We have to charge more for the neglected cuts," they say, in effect, "because we sell so few of them." Truly the public must have swallowed unlimited buncombe in times past for the butchers to expect them to swallow this latest explanation of why and how the public is to blame for what the public protests against! All that is needed now to make the farce typical, to complete the official joke of this thing, is to have the United States Government start a corps of special "experts" out through the country, lecturing the public on the situation, and explaining why people should hasten to buy the cuts with which, as the trade phrase has it, the butchers are now "getting stuck."

If it were not for cold storage, this process of "getting stuck" would mean something to the meat interests. It would mean that these cheaper cuts, neglected by the public, would be marked down, down, down, to the point where the public—which, after all, is not above seeing its own advantage now and then, if not asked to comprehend too much at one time—would take notice and buy. In other words, the law of supply and demand would work. Now it fails to work because the cold-storage factor nullifies it.

Obviously some check is needed on cold storage, to maintain its benefits while preventing it from becoming oppressive. Something that would act to eject the food supplies from the storage warehouses progressively, whenever hoarding begins, would help the situation. Add to the laws already in effect, say, one that should lay a tax on all meats and meat products, fish, and dairy products in storage, beginning with the date eight months after the date of their dressing or packing; and increase the tax progressively with each successive month thereafter, unless the goods are taken out of storage and consumed. It might take a considerable corps of inspectors to see this tax law enforced, but they could be as profitably employed in such duty as in whipping the public up to buy the meats which the public has "neglected" because of high prices.

Village Greens

VILLAGE greens need no introduction, at any rate to the English-speaking peoples, for even where, in new lands across the sea, they have not established or inherited village greens of their own, they have surely heard of the village greens of England. Not that all English villages have greens; very far from it; for few parcels of land, in the chequered history of land tenure, have had more varied history or suffered more varied fates than have these. Some of them have disappeared altogether. They did so years and even centuries ago when village Hampdens were fewer than they are today, and the Lord of the Manor did much as he pleased. Some of them again have been sadly encroached upon, and some of them have suffered violence by reason of the Lord of the Manor's immemorial right to "dig for gravel," whilst concerning not a few of them the "rights of ownership" are still grave matters of dispute. Thus, only the other day, the inhabitants of a little village in Kent had glory thrust upon them in that they were presented with a tank. The honor was signal and exceptional, and the tank, the village decided, should be fittingly dealt with. The Parish Council presumably considered the matter, and, after due deliberation, came to the decision that the only adequate place for such a war memorial was the village green. It seemed almost an obvious proposal, but the Lord of the Manor would have none of it. Somewhere out of the dim past there appeared suddenly a right, and the Lord of the Manor intervened. For the most part, however, such things are things of the past, and whenever the right appears, sooner or later the *via media* is discovered.

And, after all, that is part of the tradition of the village green. The very complication of its ownership is a part of its charm. The Lord of the Manor has a claim; the neighboring owners and copyholders have their claims. The Lord of the Manor digs gravel and sand if he will; the commoners graze their cattle and sheep if they have a mind to; whilst, as one writer puts it, flocks of geese seem to have proprietary rights on any village green, particularly if there is a pond upon or a stream running through it. Then there is one right that has been stated, fixed, and settled for at least 300 years, and that is the right of the villagers to play on the village green. This was accepted by the courts as far back as the seventeenth century, and has been undisputed ever since. And so one of the features of most village greens in England is the carefully tended, roped-off pitch where the village cricket team is wont to exercise itself, and to meet other village teams on Saturday afternoons from the late days of spring to the early days of autumn.

There are sundry other pitches, of course, on the green, pitches round which future village champions exert themselves mightily, and with much running comment. But these spaces are not roped off, and, on Saturday afternoons, they are deserted, for then do the future village champions vie with one another that they may in some way identify themselves with the great business going forward on the roped-off pitch. To hold the captain's sweater, to retrieve a lost ball, to hold the bat of the man who made the top score, these are distinctions not easily come by, and proportionately valued. Then there are usually seats on the green, away to one side, maybe, under the trees, and they form a center of gravity on summer evenings, and a place for the settlement of many important issues. Every one is free to come and go as he may please. The law may be portentous, may declare solemnly that the village green belongs to the people of the village, and that a foreigner has no right there. Actually the

foreigner is as welcome there as anyone else, and there are few places where it is easier to make friends than the village green, of a summer evening or of a Saturday afternoon, when the home team is playing Something-cum-Something on its own ground.

Notes and Comments

TO THE wide world of dictionary users, some of the most interesting paragraphs of a recent book about Dr. Johnson deal with the making of his famous Dictionary. The only preceding effort to record and define all the words used by Englishmen had been made in 1721 by Nathaniel Bailey. Johnson's Dictionary, carried forward with other literary labors, took eight years in the making, during which he lived first in Holborn, and then in Gough Square, Fleet Street. His custom was to write each word separately, like an island in a sea of white paper, and then fill the sea with other islands of definition and etymology, after which the sheet went to his copyist for a clean copy. At the same time Johnson was bringing out *The Rambler*, a periodical whose "grave and solid cast," says Boswell, "made it, for some time, not generally liked." So slowly did it gain its final following that "even in the closing number the author says, 'I have never been much of a favourite with the public.'"

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, says the latest writer on the life of Mr. Boswell's "illustrious friend," often expressed his personal prejudices and point of view. The habit has gone out with later dictionary-makers. He enjoyed having a "dig" at Scotland, and so when he defined "oats" he wrote, "a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." In defining "lexicographer," he looked humorously at himself, and set down, "a maker of dictionaries; a harmless drudge"; and Grub Street he described as "the name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems." Erudite as he was, he sometimes made mistakes in his definitions, which he once explained, to somebody who questioned him, as the result of "Ignorance, Madam—pure ignorance." And his definition of "network" as "anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections," became famous as a definition needing more definitions to define it.

IN SPITE of the good work it has done and its high standard of literary excellence, it is learned that the Anglo-Italian Review, edited by Mr. Edward Hutton, the well-known writer on Italy, will have to cease, unless it is more generously supported. The object in founding the Review was to explain England and Italy to each other and to bring the two nations into closer relations on many practical points. The impetus which it has given to Italian studies, at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Manchester, and at the British Museum, where an annual gold medal is now to be given for Italian, would alone have justified its existence in the eyes of all lovers of Italy, and it will be very regrettable if the moderate sum required for carrying on the work so well begun is not forthcoming.

EVER since the average American can remember, a goat has been regarded as an object of humor, and the efforts of agricultural experts to induce serious interest in a worthy animal are regarded with merriment. Nevertheless it is said that goat-raising is increasing, and that the goat population will make a good showing in the next United States census. A goat market is reported to be in prospect at Kansas City, and report has it that very soon 3000 goats a day will be coming there from the southwestern states. Practically considered, there is a great deal of land in the mountainous and semi-arid parts of the country, otherwise valueless but well adapted to the support of goats; and perhaps a much more important beginning has been made than the average American imagines.

A CHANGE in terminology when the artificially civilized man speaks of the uncivilized is suggested by the explorer Stefansson that will find supporters among fair-minded people. Experience as an explorer, Mr. Stefansson says, has led him to revise his interpretation of the word "savage" as it has long been used in describing human beings. The facts relating to those usually called "savages" do not justify the word, and the explorer suggests that "childlike" would be more adequate. The Eskimos, for example, if they have observed that a man tells an untruth about one thing will disbelieve him about another, no matter how different.

A WASTEFUL effort, so it must seem to the great many people who are glad the war is over and hope there will never be another, is the analysis of results to prove that this nation or the other, or this group or that within the nation, were the "best fighters." "The readiness of nearly all peoples to respond to this group-instinct for war," says one writer, "is not difficult to explain on grounds of heredity." But one might say also that it is not difficult to explain, as revealed in the recent war, on grounds of common sense. Germany excepted, the nations went to war because it was a necessary thing to do, and now that the work is done the nations are displaying what might perhaps be called a "group-instinct for peace." Anyway, that is a better kind of group-instinct to think about.

TWENTY-FOUR days out from Cape Town, South Africa, the British steamer *Kandahar* came into Boston Harbor, the other day, and set the commerce of the new era a very good example. She had made the voyage at an average of 310 miles a day, one of the quickest trips over the 7500 miles of ocean between South Africa and Massachusetts, but not so quick that it need remain unusual. And she carried a \$3,000,000 cargo that makes one think of the old-time treasure ships, but would have been no temptation to pirates, for it consisted chiefly of wool and bark. Still, twenty-four days is a long time at sea, although one can imagine entertaining conversation on deck between the missionary, the gold-seeker, and the man who had been in South Africa fighting the cinnamon trust, who traveled as passengers.